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EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

Further Accounts of Affairs in Spain.

The Duke of Montpensier's Chances for the Crown.

Speech of Hon. John Bright at Birmingham.

The Cunard steamship *Java*, from Liverpool, Oct. 31, and Queenstown, Nov. 1, reached this port yesterday, with two days later news than was at hand by the *Westphalia*.

The *Moniteur* says: "The Vienna journals give, on their own responsibility, the conclusions of the speech Baron VON BEUST is said to have delivered on the discussion for fixing the strength of the Austrian army. The number of men, which is 800,000, as already known by the presentation of the bill, is not out of proportion to the population of Austria and her European situation. The clearly pacific intentions of the Government of Vienna, and the completely satisfactory state of the general policy from the point of view of the mutual feelings and relations of the Powers, leave to the discussion a purely technical character, and deprive it of everything of a nature to disturb public opinion, which is henceforth fixed as to the conditions of peace and tranquillity in which Europe is at present placed."

The *Official Gazette* of St. Petersburg publishes an article entitled "War or Peace," in which it declares that "the maintenance of tranquillity is quite possible, notwithstanding all the preparations for war." The following are the conclusions of the writer: "If France crossed the Rhine and gained a victory, and if the Grand Duchy of Posen rose, the insurrection would reach Poland. In that case the Russian army would have to be put in motion to reëstabish order. The national Russian movement would then assume a rapid and energetic extension, from the moment that the French Eagle should suddenly take its flight into Germany and awake with renewed energy the reminiscences of the first Empire."

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Fresh Trouble Brewing—Recognition by Foreign Powers—The New Diplomatic Appointments—Relations with the Papal Court—The Slave Question as Regards Cuba.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1868.

There is fresh trouble brewing here. In my last I explained to you the position of the different parties, and pointed out to you the probability of the Absolutists cooperating with the Democracy to secure the choice of a republican form of government by the people. Such a union would of course be unnatural, but it is not the less likely to take place. The Democracy do not feel themselves strong enough to carry a majority at the elections, and will gladly accept aid from any quarter, believing in the sovereign power of the principles which they advocate. The clerical party, despairing of a reaction in their favor, and regarding a Constitutional monarchy on the new programme as a perpetual obstacle to their hopes, go in for anarchy, and as that state of things is associated in their minds with the ideal of the Democracy, they declare themselves ready to vote for a Republic. This is not mere speculation. The journals of the two parties are explicit on the subject. In its number of yesterday, *La Discusion*, the regular organ of the Democracy, frankly put up as its motto, "Down with monarchies, long live the Republic." At the same time, *El Pensamiento Espanol*, the organ of the Clerical party, openly declared that as the formula, "The King reigns but does not govern" is now an established fact, it is also in favor of the republican form of government. It is plain that between these upper and nether millstones the monarchical system will get crushed. The Government itself, in the manifest of which I give you an abstract below, expresses almost an anticipation of this eventuality. When Gen. PRIM, in his letter to GIRARDIN, states that "there could be no Republic without Republicans," he was wanting in the clearness of perception exhibited by the writer of this document. He will find that at the present moment there are more Republicans in Spain than the Democratic Party themselves count upon, and I am much mistaken if when the elections take place they do not prove their numbers by a majority which will destroy the calculations of the limited monarchy men, and realize, though it be only for a time, the aspirations of the most ardent admirers of democratic institutions.

RECOGNITIONS BY FOREIGN POWERS.

In my last I mentioned that England and France had officiously (not officially) recognized the Provisional Government. Since then Prussia, Italy, Portugal and Switzerland have followed their example, and Belgium will probably be added to the number to-day. All these acknowledgments, with the exception of Italy, are, I understand, qualified, for the *Gaceta* remains silent about them. They do not pledge the Powers making them to an acceptance of relations with the form of government that may be decided upon by the Cortes, but they reëstablish diplomatic intercourse in the interval. The only Governments which have unconditionally acknowledged the revolution are the United States, Italy and Morocco. The terms in which the English recognition are couched are, I understand, cold and haughty and have given great dissatisfaction. I have not seen them, for the Government which was so prompt to publish the text of the acknowledgment by the United States, has withheld all the others from publication. The French communication was more cordial. I get the phraseology of it through a private source. It is as follows: "The French Government desires to maintain with the Provisional Government of Spain the same friendly relations which have hitherto existed between the two countries, and it awaits the Constitution of a regular Government to recognise it officially." Sir JOHN CRAMPTON, the British Minister, was, I understand, closeted for nearly three hours with Señor LORENZANA, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, on Saturday. Immediately after the interview, Capt. WINTER, the special messenger who had brought the recognition, left for London.

THE NEW DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENTS.

The following appointments to diplomatic posts have been decided upon: London, Don PATRICIO DE LA ESCOSURA; Berlin, Don MANUEL RANCES Y VILLANUEVA; Paris, Don SALUSTIANO DE OLOZAGA; Florence, Don AUGUSTO ULLOA; Russia, Duc DE FERRANDE NUNES.

The following are still under consideration: United States, Don MARIANO LOPEZ ROBERTS; Brussels, Don PEDRO ANTONIO DE ALARCON; Lisbon, Don MIGUEL DE LOS SANTOS ALVAREZ; Hague, Don EDUARDO ASQUERINO. I think there is scarcely a doubt of Señor ROBERTS getting the appointment to Washington. To-day, however, the name of Señor MANTILLA, a protégé of SERRANO, and one of the editors of the *Politica*, is being mentioned in connection with it. Don MANUEL PALACIO, the popular poet, and one of the editors of *Gil Blas*, has obtained the post of Secretary of Legation at Florence, and Don JOSE GARCIA GUTIERREZ, author of *El Trovador* and *Simon Bocanegra*, and one of the best of the modern Spanish dramatic writers, that of Consul at Bayonne, a place worth from six to seven thousand dollars a year. Señor GUTIERREZ has suffered much in the cause of liberty, and no one will envy him his good fortune.

The Duc FERRAN NUNES, who replaces the Duc DE OSSUNA at St. Petersburg, is one of the richest grandees of Spain, and will be able to sustain the appearance kept up by his predecessor at that aristocratic Court. It is due to the Duc DE OSSUNA to say that he never accepted a dollar of the salary attached to the position, the extensive of the embassy being even defrayed by him. He was relieved from his post at his own request.

RELATIONS WITH THE PAPAL COURT.

The rumors circulated about the intended withdrawal of the Papal Nuncio are without foundation. Although the Government has deprived him of the allowance paid to him by the late monarchy, there are too many valuable interests at stake for him to abandon a post in which he can render important services to the Papacy. The tendency in that quarter is to compromise with the revolution. All the Spanish hierarchy received orders to recognize the Provisional Government as soon as its establishment in Madrid was ascertained by the Pope. It is stated that yesterday the Nuncio waited on the Minister of Foreign Affairs to renew the relations of the two Governments, but I cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement.

SLAVERY IN CUBA.

I met this morning one of the leading members of the Cuban Committee or Junta appointed to watch over the interests of the island here, and gathered a good deal of interesting information from him. You are, of course, by this time, aware that the question of the immediate abolition of slavery in the Spanish colonies is that which is just now giving the Provisional Government most concern. Between the pressure of the Abolitionists and Democrats on the one hand, and the threats of the Cuban proprietors on the other, who say that if immediate emancipation is granted they will at once annex themselves to the United States, it finds itself in a position of embarrassment from which it is not easy to find an issue.

Shortly after the formation of the Superior Junta of Madrid this question was introduced and a resolution in favor of immediate emancipation pressed. On learning the fact about thirty Cuban gentlemen, who happened to be resident here, met and formed themselves into a committee to take steps to defeat the movement. Owing to the exertions of Señor ARRIETA and Señor TOLEDO, the two leading members of the Committee, the resolution was tabled and another adopted declaring free the children of all negroes born subsequently to the 17th of September, 1868. This declaration, however, has not been acted upon by the Government, and of course remains without force. It has given time to the Committee to agree upon the measures to be adopted to influence public opinion as well as the course of the Government.

On the 20th an interview took place between the Cuban delegates and Gen. SERRANO at the residence of the latter. The Cuban gentlemen explained to the General the disastrous consequences that would ensue if immediate emancipation were granted. It would not merely ruin the island, but it would be followed by the loss of the colony to Spain without any sort of compensation. As regards the principles of emancipation, they are all their fellow-proprietors were prepared to admit under proper regulations. The thing should be done gradually and after mature consideration and consultation with the slave owners. They dwelt on the inconveniences resulting from the adoption of universal suffrage on the island, and also on the inapplicability to it of the law removing the restrictions from the Press. Gen. SERRANO assured the gentlemen of the committee that all these points would be taken into careful consideration by the Government, but that in the meantime something should be done to satisfy public feeling on the question. The least that could be offered was, in his opinion, to decree the freedom of slaves born after a certain period.

On this point the members of the Committee could not agree with the President of the Ministry. They stated that there was already a law in existence in the island, which provides that children in the womb can be affranchised by the payment of a small sum—$95. They would be willing to submit to a special tax imposed upon the slave owners, the proceeds of which should be dedicated to this object. There was no difference in reality between this and the law suggested by the General. What they themselves recommended was merely to save the principle involved.

Gen. SERRANO assured the deputation that the question would not be decided by the Cortes without their being called to before them to give explanations on the subject. Instructions would in the meantime be sent out to the Captain-General, directing the elections for representatives to the Constituent Cortes to be held on the basis of the total exclusion of the blacks and the limitation of the vote to the white tax-payers.

When the question of emancipation comes before the Cortes for consideration, it is the intention of Señor ARRIETA and his associates to propose to it to add to the law of gradual emancipation, a provision giving such proprietors as wish to comply with the advanced state of public feeling on the subject, the right of obtaining, as compensation for the losses incurred by them, their slaves and estates for a sum equivalent to a third of their value, the same to be converted into Government stock, bearing six per cent. interest, and one per cent. for a sinking fund for its redemption. They will also recommend the strict enforcement of the existing *Vago* (vagrant) law, in order to avoid the evils resulting from the squatting system.

The commercial firms of all the leading Spanish seaports have addressed petitions to the Government to have the Cuban question settled on the basis of a just regard for the various interests involved, and in a manner that will not annihilate the valuable trade which is carried on between these ports and the island. Some of these petitions recommend that a separate Legislature be given to Cuba, emancipation being, of course, made an indispensable condition, the details to be settled by the Legislature itself.

The Duke de Montpensier's Chances for the Crown.

Paris (Oct. 28) Correspondence of the London Times.

The claim of the Duke DE MONTPENSIER to the throne of Spain is very much insisted upon in certain quarters. It is discovered that the Duke has many partisans in Spain, is greatly esteemed by men of various parties, and possesses admirable and remarkable qualities. We hear that the Spanish Government raises no objection to his return to Spain, and that his own and his wife's friends advise them to go back. It is rumored that the Orleans family has insisted with the Duke that, were the highest place in Spain to be offered to him, he should accept it only in the capacity of Regent for the Prince of Asturias. The short duration of the power installed in 1830 may have served as a warning to the exiles of 1848, and the Orleans Princess may be unwilling again to see a younger line assuming the place of the older one; but it may be doubted whether any such injunction has as yet been laid upon the husband of the Infanta LUISA. Moreover, it might be seen as a possible case that the Spaniards, while strenuously rejecting on various grounds the son of Queen ISABELLA, might, after a time, finding no more eligible Prince willing to accept, turn their eyes to the Ex-Queen's sister and brother-in-law. Without being popular in Spain, they have what the French call *un succès d'estime*. For various reasons it seems scarcely possible they should ever ascend the Spanish throne, and yet it is certain that on more than one occasion the chiefs of insurrection, or malcontents plotting a rising, have asked the Duke to raise his banner and combine it with theirs. O'DONNELL is fully believed to have done so when he moved south after Vicalvaro, but then, to be sure, he may for a time have thought his cause very desperate, and have desired to strengthen himself by a combination he would not otherwise have entertained. GONZALES BRAVO is said to have at one time made similar overtures to the Duke, who has, however, always acted as a loyal subject of ISABELLA. There are persons who affirm the contrary, but no evidence is forthcoming. What admits of little doubt is that when the Duke was ordered out of the country, and sent on board the *Villa de Madrid*, one of the best frigates in the Spanish navy, he had a famous opportunity, had he been disposed to become a rebel, of requiting the Queen for her uncalled-for severity. The Captain-General of Andalusia had received orders to see the Duke and Duchess on board, and not to lose sight of them until the ship sailed. Under the flimsy mask of respect and attention to illustrious personages, he had to fulfil the duties of a Captain of *good arrest*. He escorted the Infanta on board, and offered her his hand to go down into the cabin. At that moment the Captain of the *Villa de Madrid* made a proposal to the Duke DE MONTPENSIER. "Say but the word," he whispered, "and the Captain-General shall remain as a prisoner on board, and we will sail to the Canaries to fetch the banished Generals and a battalion of Chasseurs back to Spain." Here was a fine chance for liberty and a crown, but the Duke would not hear of it, the Captain-General returned on shore, and the frigate sailed for Lisbon. Had the Duke accepted, it could not have been said he had done so without having first endeavored to turn his sister-in-law from those evil ways, persistence in which led to her downfall. It is known that she Infanta, with whom, until quite these latter days, ISABELLA was on sisterly and affectionate terms, repeatedly warned the Queen of the perils she was wantonly incurring. Both she and the Duke saw with grief and dismay the progress of reactionary counsels and the increase of scandals of a private nature. In the depth of winter, she herself, being at the time in a state of pregnancy, the Infanta once hurried to Madrid to caution and exhort her sister, and referred to subjects of discontent which scarcely any one but a sister could have ventured to allude to. All her well-intended endeavors proved utterly fruitless. If a majority of the Spanish nation, contrary to the opinion and previsions of many who believe themselves well acquainted with the feeling in Spain, were to offer the throne to the Montpensiers, they might accept it with a good conscience, as far as ISABELLA is concerned, and she would have no right to reproach them. She has fallen never to rise again, and as to her son, it will be surprising if the proud Spaniards should ever accept as a sovereign one whom they, rightly or wrongly, look upon as a bastard.

Manifesto of Don Carlos.

The following is the text of a communication the young Prince Don CARLOS addressed from Paris to the various Powers of Europe:

SIRE: My birth and the actual state of Spain make it a duty on my part to bring to the knowledge of your Majesty the abdication of my august father. [Here comes the text of the abdication.] If God and circumstances should place me on the Spanish throne, I shall strive to loyally reconcile the useful institutions of our epoch with the indispensable ones of the past, leaving to the general Cortes, freely named, the great and difficult task of endowing my dear country with a Constitution which will be, I hope, at the same time Spanish and definitive. The day I shall attain the honor I shall draw as close as possible my personal relations with your Majesty and with your nation those of my own people. Receive, Sire, the assurance of my high consideration.

CARLOS DE BORBON Y DE ESTE.

BRITISH POLITICS.

Hon. John Bright at Birmingham—The Rating Clauses of the Reform Bill and Their Effects.

On the evening of Oct. 30, Hon. JOHN BRIGHT addressed the electors of Birmingham. He spoke for upward of an hour, and discussed at great length the compounding clauses, all the evils arising from which he charged upon the Government—or Mr. DISRAELI—for he was really the Government. In allusion to the minority clause, he said that until recently such a mode of election had never entered the brain of a man who was acquainted with political freedom. The law of last year was in the teeth of the principles which had governed our system of Parliamentary elections for 600 years past. It was an odious and infamous clause. It would not affect the balance of power in the House of Commons, but it might, nevertheless, have grievous effects, and he expressed himself at a loss to know how any man, unless he was steeped in Orangeism, could support the clause. Unless it had been in existence the three Liberal candidates would have been returned here unopposed by a triumphant majority. As it was that was only to be attained, but certainly to be attained, after great cost and power had been expended, and after every elector had sacrificed one-third of his voting power. He demonstrated this as an outrageous heresy against the popular representative system, and a fraud upon this great constituency. Such a clause as the minority clause belonged only to the regions of Feudalism, and ought instantly to be repealed. The following portion of his speech, however, is of too general interest to be summarized. He said: Parliaments in this country are not a new institution, as many of you know. You may look back to your fathers, grandfathers and great grandfathers for a great many generations before you would be able to fix your eye, your finger, or your mind upon the one who happened to be plodding his way in England when Parliament was first established. Six hundred years are a long while, and if a thing has been found very useful, and, on the whole, very good for six hundred years, I am not so much in favor of change as to wish to get rid of it. Now, during all that time, whenever the Crown has issued her writ, or the Crown has issued its writ, to any constituency to return representatives to Parliament, it has been understood that the return should be made by the majority of voices freely given by that constituency, and that it should be null and void if it could be found that any man was returned to Parliament by a minority. I once sat for seventy-three days on a committee for the purpose of discovering whether the man who had a minority of votes for the Dublin election should not sit as the member. He alleged that the man who had the majority had a number of corrupt votes and personated votes, and that, therefore, the minority was really the majority; but no man ever came before Parliament or a committee of the House of Commons to claim a seat on the ground that he had only polled a minority of the votes. There is no case of that sort on the law books, and until lately there was no case imagined of that kind in the history of any man acquainted with freedom and the mode of preserving it. What do you do at the nomination? You put up your hands just now in answer to an appeal from the Chairman to say that you would like to have the nomination outside. Well, I did not put up my hands for that; for you must bear in mind that it will be in the month of November, and you will have to stand in rain, I don't know how many hours. The Mayor will have to hear something which only half a dozen people about him will hear, and the Town Clerk will have to read something for about half an hour which nobody will hear, and then, with five candidates you will have ten movers and seconders, and five candidates will take it—except for the last that nobody can hear, and therefore the eloquence will be cut short, or otherwise it will take us all through the day of nomination. I suppose our Chairman will say that I have no business to say this, but I should like you to know all the facts of the case before you come to a decision as to what should be done in a matter of that importance. Now, if we have the nomination outside, which in fine weather would be very pleasant and very grand, I dare say nearly every elector in Birmingham will go there—perhaps 35,000 men. And it will be a grand and magnificent sight. The Mayor will put to you the different candidates, and you will have to hold up your hands for each candidate as he is named to you, and the Mayor will have to decide which three candidates out of the five have the majority. He will declare that A, B and C are duly elected, and then possibly—I am not sure of it—but possibly somebody will ask for a poll. But when you hold up your hands, cannot the Mayor say to you, "You must only hold up your hands for two." Here we have, three candidates on the Liberal side, and you would only be able to hold up your hands for two of us, if it were not that the law says nothing about the holding up your hands. Your duty at the nomination is as it was before the act passed, and you will be permitted to hold up your hands freely, if right, for the full number of your choice. What is it that a poll is for the day after? Simply for this. To prove whether the show of hands did really express the opinions of the constituency. The candidate who has the minority says: "I have canvassed all the boroughs and have got a great number of promises, and I believe if we go to the poll that I may still have a majority, therefore I am not satisfied with the show of hands, and, Mayor, I demand a poll, and the poll is accordingly granted; and how is it that one of you electors, being only allowed to vote for two candidates to-day, can correct or in any way show the propriety and the truth of the great demonstration? Is it not quite clear that our ancient constitution is entirely departed from, and that the principle of the law, as passed last year, is directly in the teeth of all the principles in this matter which have governed our elections for 600 years past. There are, I believe, seven counties now, or divisions of counties, which are empowered to send to Parliament three members each, and there are also six boroughs, five of which are to return three members, and the City of London is to return four; but in all these cases, except the City of London, where one elector may vote for three—in all other cases he can only vote for two. If this principle is a good principle, why not have it all over the constituency? [Hear, hear.] Is the general policy of the great boroughs so much disliked that it is necessary to cripple them? Let them suppose that you are to adopt the principle throughout all the constituencies, what would happen in places where there is only one seat? I presume if the minority is to be represented, that the majority is to be got rid of [laughter;] or else you must have that sort of two-faced man who can suit two parties, and look two ways at once [loud laughter;] but he would hardly be able to go into both lobbies at once in a division in the House. And what are you to do in boroughs where there are two members and two seats. Clearly, if you give one to the minority the borough is neutralized, and is in the position of many boroughs of which we now speak with a sort of pity and contempt. It would return one man to say "aye," and another to say "no;" therefore the borough would count for nothing, and politically it might just as well be extinct. But what was the object of this distinction? It was first raised in the House of Commons by a gentleman of whom I have had occasion to speak of here before. But I will say nothing of what he had complained. Now, I believe that he is not only dissatisfied with the course he ought to have taken then, but that he repented in sackcloth and ashes ever since. I speak of Mr. LOWE. When the bill was first going through the House of Commons the clause Mr. LOWE proposed was not exactly like this minority clause; if possible, it was still more absurd. It was one which I have already discussed here two or three years ago. He proposed—in this borough, for example—that every man should have three votes, and that he should give all his three votes to me, or divide them among myself and my colleagues, or to Mr. SAMPSON LLOYD. What would have have been the result? It would have been just that that Mr. LLOYD would have been the only candidate for the city who could have supposed that he could get 30,000 votes in Birmingham, if every one gave him three he would really record 30,000 votes, and, therefore, although he was a candidate who only had 10,000 supporters out of 40,000, he might come in even at the head of the poll. That, I think, I once, described as reminding me very much of a donkey race, where the last is expected to win. But what did Mr. LOWE say about it when he moved his proposition? It was true: he was complaining of the democratic and popular character of the bill, and he said: "All our other arrows have been shot; not one remains in the quiver; so that if this does not hit, there will be nothing left but one simple uniform franchise, to be intrusted to and left in the hands of the lowest class of society." Now, when this was debated in the House of Commons, it was strongly opposed by Mr. DISRAELI in, I think, one of the clearest, and, I will say, the most sincere, and, therefore, the best, speech he delivered during these discussions. I opposed it strongly, as you know, and many others did, and it was rejected by a vote of 314 against 173—a majority of 141 against it. Well, then, when the bill went to the House of Lords you know what became of some things there. The House of Lords has this, to my mind, very foolish habit—when it really cannot do a great deal of mischief it seems to delight itself in doing a very little. They dare not reject the whole bill, and so they picked a few holes in it, and made it a little worse, and pretended to do something against the popular cause; and Lord Cairns (the Lord Chancellor) moved another resolution, which was passed as it now stands. And what did he say about it? He said he would represent the minority in a borough, which would include the most intelligent portion of the constituency. If this be true that to be most entirely wrong during a whole lifetime of political action is to prove himself the most intelligent, then there are many of our opponents whose intelligence cannot be called in question. In the Lords this was the result, that the clause was carried by a majority of 143 against 91, being a majority of 51 in favor of it. When the bill came down again to the House of Commons, and we were asked to agree to the amendment, we had on our side that evening a majority of not less than fifty votes, and all the amendments of the Lords, except this, were disagreed to and rejected. The Government had no influence whatever, because they had no help from our side of the House; but when the amendment respecting the minority clause came under consideration, although Lord DERBY had denounced it as unconstitutional, and said that its mischief could only be limited by the area of its operation, and although Mr. DISRAELI had denounced it in stronger language, yet, in order to pass that which the Lords had sent down, Mr. DISRAELI brought up the whole tail of his supporters, and, joined by forty or fifty men from our side, who ought to have known better, passed this odious and infamous clause. It is not a matter of the slightest importance as regards the two parties in the country. The minority clause will not at present, and, I believe, it will never seriously affect the balance of power in the House of Commons. At present, as far as I am informed, it is probable that the Liberal Party will gain something from that cause, but it may have a very grievous effect in places like Liverpool, where no one knows where the majority lies. Each side will bring two candidates forward, and one of the two twos will be left out; but when it is clearly decided where the majority lies, unless the majority is very enormous, as I hope it will be in Birmingham, it will put an end to contests altogether, and these large constituencies will become as sleepy and dead as some of the country constituencies, which are under the thumb of their landlords. I am surprised myself, very much so, that our two opponents, in their peregrinations through the town, should have expressed themselves in favor of this clause. It seems to me that the unity of these gentlemen is of a very peculiar character. One of them will find his ambition highly gratified if he can enter Parliament as the inferior and minority member for Birmingham. The vanity of the other is no doubt amply met by being permitted to appear even as a candidate: and, Sir, that these men, or one of them, may have by any possibility a chance of creeping in through this clause they can consent to see and to approve the crippling and emasculation of one of the greatest and one of the foremost of the constituencies of the Empire. I do not understand how any elector of Birmingham, unless his politics are of the most rabid and blind and unreasonable Toryism and Orangeism—I cannot understand how he can support men who have publicly avowed their approbation of such a clause, and one of them, at least, has expressed a hope that it may be widely extended to other constituencies. Every man of you comes to this election with one hand tied behind his back. Every man of you, but for this clause, would have voted freely for three candidates, and you would have carried your men to Parliament with a triumphant and undoubted majority. Even with this clause you are fighting, doubtless, a successful battle, but it is a battle in which you are obliged to spend the large costs of an election, and an enormous sacrifice of the labor of hundreds and thousands of your fellow-townsmen. No man doubts the opinion of the constituency of Birmingham. I recollect a deputation coming up last year on this very question of three members, and it was a question whether the borough be divided with two members for one part and one for the other. I said, "I don't suppose it makes very much difference whether it is divided or not as to the character of the member returned." And one of your townsmen, a member of the deputation, said, "If you go to the sea, nearly anywhere you like, and take up a spoonful of water, it will be salt," and he added, "if you will return a member from any district in Birmingham you like, he will be a Liberal." But there are electors among you,—and I think in your canvass you ought to use this argument,—there are electors among you, and probably some thousands, who will vote for candidates who will support a clause which actually deprives every elector of Birmingham of one-third of his voting power, and may deprive him of much more, because, if you happen to see returned one Tory and two Liberals for Birmingham, you have only one real voice in the House, and, therefore, two-thirds of your political power will be destroyed. I will not speak of this as a matter of party. I think, if I were asked to stand as a candidate for a place which was generally considered Tory, and was asked to come in under this minority clause, it would give me a feeling of disgust that one can hardly put into words. I would not stand or sit for such a place on any terms, or go into the House of Commons, and get up to address the House as the representative of the constituency of Birmingham, when I knew that I only represented a small portion of the constituency, that never had the right to have a voice, and never would have had but for the detestable trick and cruel invention put by the Lords and Lords once in the reform of the House of Commons. Manchester is in the same difficulty; Liverpool is in the same state. In London the constituency can only vote for three members instead of four, as their ancestors have done. I hold that clause to be one of the most outrageous heresies against the popular representative system ever propounded in an age or country. I care not, care whether it has the support of aged statesmen, or dreamers, or men who dream of political theories in their closets, I say that it is a fraud on the great constituencies. I say further that it is the duty of every Liberal elector to represent to every candidate who supported that clause his own opinion of its wrong, unconstitutional character, and of its injustice, and to urge him by all the arguments he can bring to bear upon him to recant his opinions and to vote for the abolition of that clause. There were great men—men for whom personally I have great affection—who voted for that clause. I hate the clause no less, but I think I have the right to say that it may be the duty and is the duty of every Liberal constituency—I don't say to challenge men for one error they may have committed, but to urge them in a friendly and earnest manner to consent to the abolition of that clause on the first opportunity when it shall again come before Parliament. Don't let us have any new-fangled ideas. Your fancy franchise, which we kicked to the winds; your minority clause, which ought to have come, not from the honest representation of the people, but from Bedlam or a region like that. If the men at Birmingham want to know what freedom is, look to the lives and histories of your forefathers. They knew how to lay foundations, broad and deep, and it is for you to consolidate those foundations and to build wisely upon them. There is not one of the great fathers of English freedom who fifty or two centuries ago, who, if he had been in the House of Commons, would not have given a "No" as emphatically as I did to this odious clause. Seeing it—seeing now, that in this hall and this constituency, we have no power to-night to put an end to this odious clause or to repeal it—seeing that it must be tolerated as it best may until the power that made it shall again unmake it, let us not forget that we have a duty in regard to it. Every Liberal throughout the United Kingdom is asking, "What is Birmingham going to do with the minority clause?" If every part of the sea is salt, if every district and every ward of the constituency in Birmingham is Liberal, let us, by united action, by hand, and voice, and heart, and vote, tell the House of Commons and the whole country that there shall never go, with your consent, in spite of all the machinations of these dreamers of representing minorities that no member or representatives of the Tory Party shall, with your consent, enter the House of Commons as the representatives of this town. And the more this is felt in the House of Commons—the more certainly you may take this comfort to your hearts, that by this election—great and transcendent triumph as we believe it will be—you will put an end shortly to this odious infringement of your liberties, and add one other great and permanent security for the permanent enlargement of England freedom.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Projected Tour of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

From the London Lancet.

Our readers who watched with so much anxious interest the accounts of the gradual recovery of the Princess of Wales, after her long and severe illness, will have been pleased to recognize, in the announcement of her intended journey lately made in the journals, a proof of that complete reëstablishment of health which they, in common with the public at large, so ardently desired. According to the route sketched in the papers, the Prince and Princess of Wales, leaving England in the middle of November, will proceed to Paris, Germany and Denmark; afterward visit Greece and a portion of Asia Minor; finally proceeding up the Nile to the Second Cataract, accompanied on this part of the journey by Sir SAMUEL BAKER. Under the guidance of so able a cicerone it cannot be doubted that all care will be taken to avoid those sources of danger to health which, to persons unaccustomed to Egyptian travel, often mar the enjoyment of a trip otherwise full of exciting interest. To see all that is to be seen in Upper Egypt involves severe exertion, undertaken in a climate which presents great and rapid changes of temperature, the thermometer frequently marking a difference of fifty or sixty degrees between day and night, with a heavy dew at nightfall. We cannot imagine the Princess would keep very much on board the *Dahebeh* which takes her up the Nile, making occasional short visits to the villages contiguous to the shore. Excursions to the various temples inland are performed partly on the backs of donkeys or Arab horses, and partly on foot, and should the traveler not set out at five or six o'clock in the morning, these necessitate exposure to a powerful sunshine, succeeded by a temperature which, by comparison, is extremely cold. The heavy dews at night render camping out an extremely hazardous proceeding, especially after a fatiguing day. The risks which must thus be run are, of course, well understood by African travelers and physicians, and under the constant care of Sir SAMUEL BAKER and of Dr. MYERS, who also accompanies the royal party, we feel sure that the health of the Princess will never suffer in her journey from evils which judicious foresight can avert.

WEST INDIES.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAVANA STEAMSHIP COLUMBIA.

The steamship *Columbia*, which left Havana Nov. 7, reached this port last evening. Purser OSCAR CROCHERON has our thanks for courtesies.

CUBA.

Condition of the Island—American Peace-makers—Situation of the Revolutionists.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868.

The week has passed and the insurrection has not been quelled, although several engagements have taken place. It is admitted, however, by both parties that the end of the revolution is merely a question of time, it being generally conceded by the adversaries of the Spanish Government that the revolutionists are not receiving any reinforcements, and that they are not in a fit condition to resist successfully the troops which have been sent against them.

American rifles are looked upon as the great peace-makers or restorers, the Captain-General having, immediately on the receipt of the news announcing a regular *bona fide* insurrection, telegraphed to the United States, ordering the Spanish Consul to purchase several thousand stand of Remington rifles and sufficient ammunition. The first instalment arrived by the *Columbia*, the coast steamer *Montezuma* having been detained two days beyond her regular sailing day in order to carry them at once to the troops operating near Manzanilo.

The fears of a negro insurrection are no longer entertained; although several reports are current concerning the murder of whites on the plantations, the newspapers have published no facts. I am assured on good authority, however, that several white men have been killed, especially near the town of Sagua.

Gen. VALMASEDA, the second in command after LERSUNDI, will take the field in person, having left to-day for the scene of conflict. The commanding General of the Oriental Department, RAVENET, has also been relieved, and a more energetic man, Brig.-Gen. MUNOZ, takes his place. The appointment of MUNOZ to this responsible position indicates plainly the policy which the Government will pursue with the revolutionists, he having been very prominent and also very vindictive and severe during the LOPEZ affair; when he took the famous Pinto prisoners. He also acted for several years as Chief of Police of the Island. Of late he has been on the retired list and engaged in cultivating a large sugar plantation, which came into his possession by marriage with a very wealthy heiress. Col. AMPUDIA, who gained some renown during the St. Domingo war, has also gone with the attacking army.

A document signed by several hundred of the most influential citizens appeared in the city papers, offering their services and sympathizing with the Captain-General. The moneyed power is certainly against the revolution, and this is one of the weightiest if not *the* weightiest reason why the revolution cannot be successful.

The present situation of the Revolutionists and their principal stronghold is the town of Bayamo, from which locality we have no news whatever; the troops being in possession of Manzanillo, Baire and Tiguani. The next steamer from that region is anxiously expected, as no information regarding the movements, either of the troops or their adversaries, has been received for several days. Whether Col. LONG, the commander of the troops, has been careless in securing communication with the coast or whether he has been unable to do so is unknown; but the fact that no news has been received has given rise to many surmises, and rumors of the wildest and most improbable nature have been in circulation. Many of the commanders of the revolutionists are Mexican and Dominican refugees, to whom the Spanish Government granted a ready shelter, and who now try their best to drive their landlords out of the house. QUASIMODO.

HAYTI.

Bombardment of Jeremie—Misuse of American Colors — Anti-American Sentiments.

From Our Own Correspondent.

JACMEL, Sunday, Oct. 25, 1868.

The most important event of the fortnight is the bombardment by SALNAVE of the revolutionary port of Jeremie. The two war-steamers *Galatea* and *Natanza*, (the latter now called the *Salnave*,) which lately arrived from the United States, manned by an American crew, were the instruments of this outrage. The said steamers entered the port of Jeremie, carrying the American flag, which they only lowered when the bombardment commenced, replacing it then by the Haytian colors. The French and English Vice-Consulates at Jeremie were represented by Mr. LARCADE, and he, together with Mr. WINNER, the American Consul, proceeded on board the *Galatea*, to ask SALNAVE to accord time for the removal of the women and children. The *Moniteur* states that SALNAVE granted six hours, but this assertion is false, for scarcely had the Consuls returned to the shore, when the bombardment commenced and was continued for three days. The Forts Telemaque and Pointe stood the bombardment valiantly, but their guns, being of small calibre, could not reach the steamers that shelled the town from a distance of four miles. Nearly all the houses were destroyed, and many women and children were killed. The French Consulate suffered heavily. A cannon ball broke the flagstaff and killed three children and a woman who had taken refuge near to it.

During the bombardment SALNAVE's army attacked the town by land, but was defeated with great slaughter. This defeat precluded the possibility of SALNAVE's effecting a landing, and he retreated to Port-au-Prince, though claiming a victory. Report says that his retreat was caused by the tidings of the advance of the armies of President NISSAGE SAGET and Gen. PETION FAUBERT upon Port-au-Prince. The principal reason, however, is a terrible fit of apoplexy which he had, and which is attributed to the fatal news that a large number of the "Piquets" of his army were going over to the ranks of President DOMINGUE, the revolutionary chief of the South. It seems these Piquets, who are the blacks of the interior, were under the impression that SALNAVE was a black man like themselves, but they experienced a great disappointment on observing at Jeremie that he was a pure mulatto. They accordingly changed their tactics and went over to President DOMINGUE. The revolutionists of this section acted wisely in electing a black man for their provisional chief. This event must prove fatal to SALNAVE's cause, for, once the numerous Piquets abandon him, he will not be able to offer a protracted resistance.

But the greatest blunder SALNAVE committed was the destruction of the French Vice-Consulate at Jeremie. The Vice-Consul has gone to Port-au-Prince, and grave complications are anticipated, which may put a stop to SALNAVE's destructive career at once. Besides this, a British man-of-war is expected from Jamaica, whom is to follow up all the movements of SALNAVE's fleet and prevent outrages on foreigners.

The indignation against the United States and Americans in general, on the part of the Revolutionists, is on the increase. The use SALNAVE made of the American flag at Jeremie, and the fact that his men-of-war were manned by American crews, has worked upon the people's minds to such an extent that they are under the firm impression that SALNAVE intends selling the whole country to the United States.

VENEZUELA.

The Presidential Elections in the State of Bolivar—Illness of Gen. Monagas—The State of Zulia and the General Government.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CARACAS, Saturday, Oct. 24, 1868.

The elections for President of the State of Bolivar have commenced, and there is no doubt but that Gen. MATEO PLAZA will carry the majority of votes.

Gen. JOSE TADEO MONAGAS, who will undoubtedly be proclaimed President of the Republic, is very ill at present. As he is already 84 years of age, fears are entertained that he will not recover. His nephew, DOMINGO MONAGAS, who will be elected *Primer Designado*, or Vice-President, will no doubt have to fulfill the duties of the office.

The important question concerning the State of Zulia is reported to have been settled between Messrs. AMEZ and MENDOZA, delegates of the Government, and President SUTHERLAND; in fact, the convention to the effect has been signed and published. By this convention Gen. SUTHERLAND gives up the national steamers *Bolivar* and *Maparari*, which had surrendered to him after the fall of Puerto Cabello. The said steamers are now on their way to Laguayra. The convention further states that Gen. SUTHERLAND is not to give up his fortifications, vessels-of-war, &c., until the 29th of February, which means that he will not give up the Presidency until that date. The Government has disapproved of this clause, as they desire President SUTHERLAND to leave at once, owing to his unpopularity and bad antecedents, and, in fact, it is rumored that force will be used if he persists in his idea. No one knows what Gen. SUTHERLAND's plans may be, but having over 2,000 men at his disposal and plenty of money and ammunition, he may resist, and if we are to judge from past events, the fortifications of Maracaibo, capital of the State, can defy the whole Republic for a long time.

WENDELL PHILLIPS.

The Elections—Another Senseless Tirade Against Grant—Demand for the Impeachment of President Johnson.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this Week.

The loyal party has triumphed. We hold this to be reason for deep gratitude to God. The blood and treasure of the last seven years have not been spent in vain. The election of SEYMOUR would have given the South up to anarchy, and doomed the loyal men there to murder. The election of GRANT gives hope of better things. At least it gives us free space and opportunity to work for better things and

INDIANA.

The Late Election—How the Kentucky Kukiux Swelled the Democratic Vote—The New Legislature—The Candidates for United States Senator.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Lafayette, Ind., Saturday, Nov. 7, 1868.

Although Indiana has done a great deal better on Tuesday last than on the 13th of October, and although our Republicans, from the sandy shores of Lake Michigan down to the bluffs on the Beautiful River, are quite elated at the very handsome majority which they have given for Grant and Colfax, it is by no means certain that the latter received in Indiana the full majority to which they were fairly entitled. On the contrary, there are few well-informed politicians in the State but are satisfied that, of the legal voters who participated in the Presidential election in Indiana, the Republican candidates received a majority of at least twenty-five thousand, and that the reduction of this majority to about one-half was again owing to those fraudulent manœuvres in which the Democratic managers have shown themselves such adepts at the recent elections. It is true, the number of Kentuckians who voted in Indiana on Tuesday last was much smaller than at the October election; but in certain localities, where their names were already registered, and where they knew that they could cast their ballots with impunity after voting in their own State, they appeared in very large numbers early in the afternoon, and helped to swell the Seymour and Blair vote. Thus, for instance, in the little city of Jeffersonville, opposite Louisville, Ky., Grant gained but very slightly over Baker's vote in October; and yet it had been ascertained that hundreds of the *bona fide* resident voters, who, on the 13th of October, had gone for Hendricks and Kerr, were firmly determined to vote for Grant and Colfax. In some of the other election precincts in the river counties, the Republican gains were enormous, as for instance in New-Albany, in Evansville, and throughout the whole First Congressional District, which the Republicans carried this time by a decided majority. In other precincts, however—for instance, in most of those of Dubois County, where previously, too, the most glaring frauds had been committed, both by the importation of illegal voters from Kentucky and by ballot-box stuffing—both means were again resorted to for the same purpose and with the same success. In the central and northern counties the number of illegal votes cast at the Presidential election was comparatively small; but at many precincts ballot-box stuffing was practiced on quite an extensive scale, and the impunity with which certain Democratic election inspectors and judges, on the 13th of October, had committed heavy frauds in counting the vote, and impudently reducing that of the Republicans by at least one-half, encouraged them to play the same nefarious tricks at the Presidential election. Thus, in Fountain County, where there was so much bare-faced swindling done in October, the same game was played with still greater effrontery, and the consequence was a heavy Democratic gain over the majority which Hendricks had received in that county! In Fort Wayne, whose enormous majority for Hendricks in October is known to have been obtained by the basest cheating, hundreds of Germans who, last month, voted for the Democratic State ticket, this time cast open ballots for Grant and Colfax; and yet, when the result of the vote was announced, there were found to be but very slight gains over the October election.

Nor should it be said that this result was due to the lukewarmness of the Republicans who were confident of the success of their national ticket. They worked, on the contrary, in all parts of this State with as much zeal and energy as if the election of Gen. Grant depended on the thirteen electoral votes of Indiana.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

As a matter of course, the Republicans of Indiana are highly indignant at the systematic and gigantic frauds by which their opponents have tried to defeat them in this campaign; and there resounds from all quarters of the State the loud and imperative demand that the new Legislature shall at once take steps to put a stop to this evil, which, if not checked now, will meet us again, on a perhaps still more gigantic scale at the next important election. A great many Republicans have already declared in favor of holding our State elections hereafter in November; but this would protect us only from the comparatively insignificant invasion of "repeaters" from Illinois, while our Southern counties would still be at the mercy of bogus voters from Kentucky; and, unless the Ohio Legislature, which, under the existing circumstances is not likely to be the case, makes the same change which is now proposed in Indiana, we may look for invasion from that State, too. This is certainly a most humiliating state of affairs; but, after the sad experience of the recent elections, our Legislature would be guilty of the most criminal folly, if it did not exhaust all the means at its command to render election frauds as difficult and dangerous as possible.

DEMOCRATIC SCHEMES.

There is one contingency, however, which may thwart, for a time at least, all the efforts of the Republicans of Indiana to secure the purity of the ballot-box in this State. A great many of the newly-elected Democratic-members of the State Senate and House of Representatives threaten in the most defiant manner that, in case their Republican colleagues should attempt to make the Registry law more stringent and pass an act making the casting of a fraudulent vote a felony, punishable with imprisonment in the Penitentiary, they will bolt and bring the session to an abrupt close. The Republican majority in both Houses of the Legislature is not large enough to prevent the Democratic members from playing such a game, which, it will be remembered, they threatened to do already in January, 1867, in order to prevent the Republican majority from redistricting the State, and from passing a Registry law. These threats may now again, as they were then, be empty vaporings; but it really looks as though the next session of the Legislature will be an unusually stormy and interesting one.

THE UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.

The question as to who shall be the successor of Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks in the United States Senate continues being agitated with a great deal of animation by most of the Republican papers. Among the new candidates who have been mentioned in connection with the office is Hon. Will. Cumback, who was elected Lieutenant-Governor at the recent State election, but the reception with which the announcement of his candidacy met at the hands of the most influential papers in the State was so unfavorable that his claims will probably not be pressed. Besides, Mr. Cumback is from southeastern Indiana, and the Republicans of that part of the State which is situated north of the National Road are fairly entitled to the United States Senator. The northern counties gave most of the heavy majorities for the Republican ticket, and yet, in the distribution of offices, but very few have fallen to their share. At present only the Secretary of State and the Auditor of State are from northern Indiana, while the southern counties have one United States Senator, (O. P. Morton,) the Governor, Conrad Baker, from Evansville; the Lieutenant-Governor, Will Cumback, from Greensburg; the Treasurer of State, Gen. Kimball, from Martinsville; the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Mr. Hobbs, from Richmond; the Clerk of the Supreme Court, the Reporter of the Supreme Court, the Attorney-General and the State Agent.

W. C.

KENTUCKY.

How the Democrats Accept the Result of the Election—Their own Mistakes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Louisville, Friday, Nov. 6, 1868.

The *Journal*, that leading Southern organ of both the insidious Seymour and the fiery, untamed Blair, (who, after fighting his country's foes, joined them to fight his country's friends,) now owns, "it may well be doubted whether, under all the circumstances, the nominations made by the New-York Democratic National Convention were as good ones as could have been made. We might have had candidates against whom not even a pretext for charges of disloyalty could have been found, and such candidates we ought probably to have had. We should no doubt have succeeded with them. When the nominations were announced, they rather surprised and astonished us." But despite "the loss of a great battle, perhaps, in part owing to their own mistakes and errors of judgment," it urges "steadfast adherence to the Democratic organization," in view of "the Democracy's grand and glorious opportunity"—"the dissolution of the heterogeneous Radical Party long before Gen. Grant shall go out of office."

The *Democrat's* "first lesson of the election" is that "the country is not ready to take lessons in government from distinguished Southern leaders, even though the lessons be good," but it now professes to look for much good to come out of Grant, and promises him a "hearty support," if he'll be "true to himself." Whatever his outcome, it "believes he will be President *himself*," and predicts as "the absolute good to result from his election," a "fixed, permanent policy," not bringing the "terrible disasters upon the South" it had often foreboded as a result therefrom, but "a probable return to the era of good feeling we read about during Monroe's administration." Its other consolation is that, as "Radicals did not make the canvass on principle, and took up Grant as available, it will not be a twelvemonth before a vital split occurs in the Republican Party."

The *Courier's* "hope for the party" is that, though defeated by a "very decisive vote," it will "maintain a formidable front," and "await the rupture of the Radical Party," which it now seems to deem "the only hope of the South," and "inevitable," if "Grant, being untrammeled by party pledges and positively committed to no policy, so shapes the course of his administration that the evils under which the South now groans may be speedily lightened and eventually remedied;" and if "the South abstains from all participation in national politics and devotes all its energies to the recuperation of its broken fortunes, being careful to avoid even the semblance of opposition to the laws of the land."

PONTIAC.

ILLINOIS.

Rejoicing Over the Elections—The Money Market—Wheat and Land Speculation—Overcrowded Cities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Chicago, Friday, Nov. 6, 1868.

The smoke of the battle is fast clearing away, and the people are beginning to turn their attention to something else besides politics. Last evening came the grand ovation. Such a demonstration a was made by the Tanners was never before witnessed "West of the Alleghany Mountains." Nothing short of "ye gushing local" can do the scene justice. Wabash-avenue, through which, for two miles, the procession marched and countermarched, was in a blaze of glory. The brilliancy of the scene was only here and there relieved and brightened by the darkness which reigned in the residence of some sullen Democrat, who doubtless looked furtively through blinded windows upon the exultant patriotism of the people, rejoicing over the grand result of Tuesday's voting. The demonstration was a fit closing of the general, as well as of our local, campaigning; for Chicago goes with the nation, and gives the "conquering hero" a crushing majority.

Contrary to expectations, we lose a Congressman in the Lower Egypt District—Gen. Baum running behind his ticket enough to defeat him. Gen. Baum was supposed to be the strongest man in his district; but, for some reason not explained, he is left out in the cold, while Grant and Logan and Palmer have a majority.

We are disappointed in New-York. We expected better things of the Empire State than to be conquered by the rebels, with all the assistance fraud could give them. But it appears that the vile rabble of the "great City" were too much for the rural districts this time. Probably Tammany had canvassed the State, and knew about how many votes were needed in the City to overcome the majority of the country. The West comes down with a thundering majority. Let us see: Illinois, 55,000; Iowa, 50,000; Michigan, 30,000; Wisconsin, 25,000; Minnesota, 15,000; total, 175,000.

That will do for the "Valley States"—States which were once the stronghold of Democracy. In addition Iowa and Minnesota have voted for impartial suffrage, and Illinois for a Constitutional Convention, which will secure the triumph of the same measure in this State. We have not much local news of importance. Your Wall-street panic has not reached us yet; but it has, nevertheless, produced some effect in financial circles. However, as Wall-street is the great monetary centre of the country, such a state of things cannot long continue without causing trouble all over the country. Chicago is, probably, as well prepared to meet a crisis of this kind as any other city, although it would put many of our grain and land speculators in a tight place. Yet our bankers and business men do not seem to apprehend any serious danger, and are doing business as if nothing was the matter in New-York.

There is an immense quantity of grain in the country yet, and our elevators and warehouses are full, operators holding on for a rise. It is estimated that there has been a loss, by the recent decline, of at least $500,000 on the "stock" in store in Chicago. It has sent quite a number to the wall, while others, who have capital, are still waiting and laboring for a rise, which they are confident will come. Land speculation has ceased somewhat, and many who have purchased on time find it hard work to meet their payments, and a depreciation from present prices is anticipated. Rents are from 15 to 25 per cent. lower than last Spring, but they are still discouragingly high for mechanics and laboring men. A large number of stores and tenements are unoccupied, and we are looking forward to a "hard" Winter for the poor. Thousands are already out of employment, and the number will increase as the season advances. There has been, all over the country, an insane rush to the cities, especially of young men, and the consequence is that every branch of business is overcrowded. It is especially so with clerkships and other fancy employments, and men are compelled to resort to all sorts of shifts to make a livelihood.

The weather is *sour*, and we have been cheated out of our usual magnificent Indian Summer. Cold rains have occurred every few days since the 1st of September, but we have had nothing like a heavy freeze yet. Passing through the country as far as the centre of the State, last week, I noticed that the Fall wheat looked luxuriantly green, and I should judge more than usual had been sown. Corn is yet standing in the fields, comparatively little having yet been harvested.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Appreciation of the Secretary of State Abroad.

Translated from L'Année Illustrée, of Oct. 22, 1868.

It was Mr. Seward who, in the name of the United States of North America, was the first who recognized the new Spanish Government. A transatlantic cable dispatch announced to Europe, last week, that as soon as the flight of Queen Isabella II. was known, and the formation of the Provisional Junta of Madrid, the Cabinet of Washington had officially recognized the Government, *de facto*, established in Spain.

In acting thus, Mr. Seward, who for very nearly eight years has been at the same time Minister of State and Secretary of the Department for Foreign Affairs, has conformed to the old and wholesome traditions of American policy. It was, moreover, Washington himself, the Father of his Country, who, in his celebrated farewell letter to his fellow-citizens, had pointed out this line of conduct: "No alliances which hamper, which embarass you—no entangling alliances," he had said; "don't meddle with the domestic affairs of European nations, and always recognize the Governments *de facto* which they may give themselves." It is owing to this rule, which they observed, as well as the prescriptions of the Monroe doctrine, that American Ministers at Paris have been the first to recognize the Governments which sprung out of the revolutions of 1830 and of 1848, and that Mr. Seward has now done as much for the Spanish revolution.

It should not be believed that he derogated from the principles established by Washington by taking part in the quarrel between France and the Mexican Republic. Mr. Seward has been, in the first place, sufficiently skilled as a diplomatist not to break up the relations existing between his country and our own. He has not sought to mix himself up with our internal affairs, any more than he has essayed to pronounce himself for or against Ortega and the other aspirants who contested and still contest with Juarez about the title of President. But the Secretary of State at Washington was held to cause respect to be paid to the Monroe doctrine—that is to say, to prevent Europeans from again planting the foot of a conqueror on the soil of the New World. "America for Americans," that is the sum of the doctrine established by President Monroe, and which Mr. Seward was held to cause to be respected. It was not against Maximilian, in so far as he was Emperor, that the United States protested. If the Mexicans should now restore the throne of Iturbide by a domestic revolution, that throne would be recognized, *de facto*, by Mr. Seward, as he has just now recognized the new Spanish Government. But he is holden to protest against the planting in America, by European Powers, any power whatever, be it empire, or monarchy, or republic.

Contemporary history has already related with what ability and what energy the Minister of State at Washington has carried into effect the programme traced out for him by the Monroe doctrine. We at this day know that it is especially due to the efforts of Mr. Seward that the triple alliance originally formed between France, Spain and England, against Mexico, was dissolved, and that it is to him, very much more than to the courageous obstinacy of Juarez, that we owe the retreat of the French troops, and then the fall of Maximilian himself. We say his fall, and not his death, for it did not depend on Mr. Seward that the life of the Prince was not spared. Unhappily, the Mexicans had no further need of the support of the United States. Their interests no longer compelled them to listen to the prayers for clemency which came from Washington, and Maximilian was sacrificed to popular hates. Beyond that even, the ignorant masses of the country seemed to seek to injure Mr. Seward himself, because of the efforts he had made in behalf of the dethroned Emperor. During several months Americans were looked upon very unkindly in Mexico; some were roughly used even, as at Monterey, and cries of death to the *gringos*, foreigners, Americans, prevailed.

Mr. Seward was born 16th of May, 1801, at Auburn, a pretty, small town, in the State of New-York, where he now has a fine country house, where he lately gave an entertainment to the Chinese Embassy. He studied law, and soon gave himself up to politics. In 1830 he was chosen as one of the Senators in the local Legislature of the State of New-York. After having filled his commission he made a voyage to Europe, and returned with a book, which he published under the title of *Notes on Europe*. He composed a second on a similar plan, but relating to the American Metropolis, and entitled *Notes on New-York*. The future Minister had already become so notable as an orator and politician that he was twice elected to the post of Governor of the State of New-York; after these rude administrative labors, he retired to his native town to enjoy some rest. He came forth again in 1849 to take his seat in the Senate at Washington during a first term of six years; in 1855 he was again nominated, and then he resumed with more energy than ever the struggle he had commenced against slavery in 1850, at the time of the debates on the famous Missouri Compromise. It was Mr. Seward who caused the Senate to declare that the Constitution should not be modified in any sense favorable to the extension of the "peculiar institution," which was called for in a threatening manner by some Southern Senators and Representatives. Mr. Seward was the politician, the statesman of the great Abolition Party; therefore, in 1860 he was at once named as a candidate for the Presidency. It was afterward thought better to select a man less before the public, and whose character, less exposed to notice, had not made for him so many enemies; and the Black Republican Party in the end nominated Abraham Lincoln as its candidate. The choice was good and judicious, because it succeeded. But we cannot avoid the remembrance that Mr. Seward on this occasion met with the fate of the greatest Americans—the fate of Webster, of Calhoun, of Clay—all of whom, in Presidential canvass, found themselves surpassed by politicians of much less celebrity.

From 1861 to 1865 the Minister of State, whom Mr. Lincoln had immediately placed at the head of his Cabinet, had to sustain the heaviest burdens. Mr. Seward had to encounter rebellion, abroad and at home, as Minister of State and as Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He had the happiness to be energetically sustained by Mr. Lincoln, as he now is by Mr. Johnson. Many volumes of dispatches, of diplomatic notes, and of memorandums flowed yearly from the fertile pen of Mr. Seward, whose name is so well known throughout the world since the affairs of the corsair *Alabama*, of the *Trent*, of the rights of naturalization, and of a thousand beside. Internally it devolved on him to give direction to the acts of a world of functionaries, to busy himself with thousands of details, to have his eyes ever fixed upon this vast North American country. On one occasion he said to Lord Lyon, the English Ambassador, "With a tinkle of this bell on my left, I can cause the arrest of a citizen in Ohio; and with this on my right, I can order the arrest of another in the State of New-York." Happily Mr. Seward used only very moderately the discretionary powers with which he was invested.

In 1864 he refused to allow himself to be sustained as a candidate against Mr. Lincoln, to whom he desired to leave the glory of completing the crushing of that rebellion which they had fought against together for more than three years. At the moment when this triumph was at length achieved, and while Booth was killing Mr. Lincoln, an accomplice, Thomas Payne, a giant in strength and stature, presented himself at Mr. Seward's door. The Minister was abed, having received an injury by falling from his horse some days before. The assassin penetrated by force to the sick man's room; wounded the son of Mr. Seward, who threw himself in defence before his father, then riddled with a bowie-knife the body and face of the Minister. It took Mr. Seward many months ere he recovered, and regained strength to resume his functions, which the successor of Mr. Lincoln had kept in reserve for him—a rare thing in the annals of the United States, and which showed how much all parties were agreed in acknowledging that Mr. Seward was the only man who, after having aided the most in achieving the victory of the North, could best "*reconstruct*" the country, as they say in America, in a sincere union of the North and the South as *brothers, once enemies*.

FELIX AUCAIGNE.

Capture of Counterfeit Money in St. Louis.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 9.

For some three months the Police have suspected and been on the *qui vive* to capture a woman named Mrs. Catherine Engels for dealing in counterfeit money. Sergt. Harrigan detailed a quick-witted, trusty man to visit Mme. Engels' residence on South Seventh-street, and negotiate counterfeit money. The visit was recently made, and the visitor succeeded in buying $55, paying therefor $17 50. The pretended dealer reported progress, and was ordered to negotiate a larger amount, and one night last week he visited the house for that purpose. The "dealer" proposed to Mrs. Engels to purchase $3,000, if she could furnish him good "stuff"—that which could be readily passed as genuine—as he was going South and could use it there. She said she could furnish him any amount, and told him to call last Friday night. He went, pursuant to appointment, and Sergt. Harrigan and Officer Tracy posted themselves at the window to watch operations. The woman had not secured the counterfeit money, but said she would meet her customer the next day (Saturday) at a certain house in Union Market. The meeting took place on time, still she did not have it, but would get it, engaging to return in three-quarters of an hour. Harrigan and Tracy was still on hand, and "piped" her as she went into Mike Moran's bar-room, on Eighth and Biddle streets. After a while she came out, but Moran, in turn, followed her, and the officers had to make themselves invisible. Mrs. Engels met her pretended customer and told him she would deliver him the "queer" at her house. About this time Moran was collared by Tracy and taken to the calaboose. Sergt. Harrigan at once arrested the woman, and a scene was the result; the counterfeit money was dropped freely. Between $2,000 and $3,000 of it was found on her person, from a five cent note to a $50 bill. Searching Mrs. Engels' house, the officers found about $50 more. Both Mrs. Engles and Moran will be sent before the United States Commissioner for preliminary examination. Moran has long been under suspicion of the Police, as being connected with such operations.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—DOWLING, JUSTICE.

MR. BERGH IN PERIL.

Thomas Hurley, of No. 92 Barclay-street, was arrested yesterday, because he had used threatening language toward Mr. Henry Bergh, the indefatigable President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The prisoner fancied himself injured by Mr. Bergh's action in a recent case of cruelty to animals; hence his threat to "cut down" the President of the Society. The Magistrate held Hurley to bail to keep the peace for one year.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

John Murphy and Roderick Cunniffe reside at No. 15 Thomas-street, and have often quarreled. On Tuesday a fracas occurred between them, when Murphy produced a pistol and fired one shot at his opponent, at the same time threatening to kill him. The bullet missed its aim and struck the wall behind Cunniffe. Officer Bennett, of the Court Squad, yesterday arrested Murphy on the complaint of Cunniffe, and when he was arraigned before the Magistrate the prisoner declared that he was only in fun and wished to frighten the complainant. The joke proved a grave one, however, for he was committed for trial.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

RAILROAD ROBBERY.

Tuesday night Bridget Brennan, of Mahone City, Schuylkill County, Penn., was journeying to this City in a sleeping-car on the Hudson River Railroad, and gave her satchel, containing $30, to James H. Taylor, the colored porter of the car, to be kept in a safe place. In the morning she found the satchel under her berth broken open and robbed of its contents. On arriving in the City she made a complaint against Taylor, who was arrested by Officer McCullough, of the Twentieth Precinct. Taylor emphatically denied his guilt, saying he had no knowledge of how the satchel had been purloined from his closet and afterward rifled, and he gave bail in the sum of $500 to appear at the General Sessions for trial.

EMBEZZLEMENT.

Wm. Wooby, a colored boy, employed at the Arlington House, in East Fourteenth-street, on Saturday morning last went into business on his own account. Finding on the cashier's desk a number of bills against boarders in the house, made out but not signed, and taking these he visited the various rooms and succeeded in obtaining $81 from several parties, who were sufficiently verdant to believe that he had been sent to them by the proprietor. Wooby then walked off with his spoils, and it was not until yesterday that he was found and arrested by Officer Tully, of the Fifteenth Precinct, to whom he admitted his guilt, and that he had spent the money. He was committed, in default of $500 bail, for trial at the General Sessions.

ESSEX MARKET—SHANDLEY, JUSTICE.

THIEF AND RECEIVER.

On the 3d of October last a case containing four dozen calf-skins, valued at $180, was stolen from the sidewalk in front of the store of Robert Lorscher, No. 47 John-street. Diligent search was made for the stolen skins, but without success until yesterday, when they were found in the possession of Henry C. A. Kashan, No. 185½ Division-street, who said that he had bought them of Abraham Levy at $8 per dozen. Kashan and Levy were both arrested, and the first being held in $500 for trial at the General Sessions, the latter was committed for examination.

The Kentucky Bourbon Case—Reason of the Law's Delay.

A sub-committee of the Congressional Joint Committee on Retrenchments, comprising Messrs. Charles H. Van Wyck, Chairman, Jenckes of Rhode Island, Benton of New-Hampshire, and Halsey of New-Jersey, held a session yesterday at the office of Mr. Jenckes, No. 229 Broadway.

Among other things, they inquired into the reasons why the indictments against certain individuals, the Kentucky Bourbon Company and others, for violations of the Revenue laws, were not tried, and as to the reasons for the great delay that has occurred since the cases were first put on the calendar.

United States District Attorney Courtney was sworn, and testified that, although he was ready to proceed with the trial, the delay now occasioned was by orders received by him from Washington.

The Committee are endeavoring to ascertain why this interference from Washington is made to still further postpone the trial of those cases, as it is claimed that the individuals thus receiving the Executive clemency have made themselves useful in making charges against certain officials obnoxious to the President, and that they stand ready to perform similar services in the future.

The investigation is to be resumed to-day.

The Royal Life Insurance Bond Robbery Once More—Arrest of Griffen, One of the Alleged Thieves.

On the 10th of December, 1866, two men entered the office of the Royal Life Insurance Company, at No. 56 Wall-street, and engaged Mr. Archibald McDonald, the agent, in conversation relative to a proposed policy of insurance for $20,000. After Mr. McDonald had given these men the desired information they retired, and soon after the agent discovered that a tin cash box containing over $250,000 worth of United States bonds and other securities had been stolen from the office safe. Since that time several arrests have been made of persons having possession of a portion of these stolen bonds, and the prisoners put to a great deal of trouble, though none of them have been tried, as yet, before a jury. The well-known individual, Dan Noble, was subsequently arrested in Elmira and brought to this City in consequence of the disclosures of a woman who is the reputed wife of James Griffin. This Mrs. Griffin testified during a long examination before Justice Hogan, that her husband and a man named Frank Knapp had resided at Nobles' house in this City, and the three were engaged in the robbery. The Noble case continued several months, after which the accused was discharged on the ground of insufficient evidence. Both Knapp and Griffin were arrested soon after the robbery, in the City of Montreal, but owing to the fact that the Extradition treaty did not cover larcenies, they were discharged by the Canadian authorities, and a civil suit instituted against them. The Insurance Company finally recovered nearly $80,000 worth of the bonds, paying a small percentage to Jack Tierney, a person well known to the Police, he having acted as the negotiator in the transaction. Such are the facts in this remarkable robbery, as have been narrated at length in these columns, and now only revived in a condensed form in order that our readers may have a proper remembrance of the leading points, as we have to-day a new phase in the case, and one which will probably lead to some definite result.

Bills of indictment were obtained some time ago from the Grand Jury in this county against both Knapp and Griffin, who were at the time quietly sojourning in the pleasant little town of St. Catharines, Canada. These indictments charged the accused with being the person who carried off the box containing the stolen bonds, and they were intended for use in case either Griffin or Knapp ventured across the frontier. This proved a wise precaution for Griffin did so venture and was arrested. Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Ward Police, having received such information as led him to believe that Griffin was in New-York, took the necessary steps for securing his arrest, and he, with the aid of Detective Dunn of his command, succeeded in effecting his purpose at an early hour yesterday morning. The prisoner gave the name of James Stephens, and he has also passed under the *alias* of James Williams, though his usual name, as already stated, is James Griffin. In the possession of Griffin was found a package containing fifty shares of the Long Island Railroad Scrip, some cancelled checks, and a few shares in oil stocks, all of which are supposed to belong to a Mr. John A. Cross. As this package was evidently proceeds of a new larceny, Capt. Jourdan arraigned Griffin before Justice Dowling yesterday at the Tombs' Police Court, when the prisoner was remanded for further examination, and to give the Police time to obtain additional evidence. The owner of the package found in the possession of Griffin is therefore requested to call on Capt. Jourdan, at the Franklin-street Police Station, and make a formal complaint against the prisoner.

Griffin is well known as a dexterous and most successful "sneak thief," and as it is believed that he has been for some time concealed in this City, the Police ascribe many of the recent bond robberies to him, either as an active participant in, or projector of these larcenies. The examination will, no doubt, prove an interesting one.

Police Trials.

The usual weekly trials of policemen took place yesterday before Commissioners Acton, Brennan and Manierre. Upward of one hundred of the Metropolitan Boys in Blue appeared to answer charges, a few only of which involved anything more than some small breach of discipline.

A STRANGE TALE OF PUMPKINS, &C.

A case of many singular phases, was that of Patrolman Herbert Syddell, of the Forty-eighth (Brooklyn) Precinct. Capt. Brown accused him of using unofficerlike language in reference to his superior officers, to the effect that the Captain had been brought from Pope's Park to the Station-house in a wagon, "stiff, blind drunk;" that he, (Syddell,) at about 1:30 o'clock, on a certain morning in October, had seen Sergt. Temple and Roundsman Webster, of the same precinct, stealing fruit from Mrs. Bergen's pear orchard—the one taking his booty away in a valise, and the other in a pocket-handkerchief and his pockets; that he (Syddell) in company with Roundsman Webster, on the night of the 5th of October, "went into the field of Michael Bergen and deliberately stole and carried away a number of pumpkins and egg-plants tied on a string, as many as they could lug along." Officer Syddell, on trial, admitted to having stated to other officers and citizens that Temple and Webster did take the fruit, and affirmed that they did thus take it; he also testified under oath that he did go with Webster and take pumpkins from the field, and believed that Sergt. Temple was to receive them. Capt. Brown followed up the charge with the declaration that Syddell was arrested Feb. 4, 1858, for grand larceny, in stealing pork; that Syddell then passed under the name of John Marsh, and that he had passed under that name at the factory where he had worked. Syddell admitted that he was arrested, but was honorably acquitted. He also admitted to giving in the name of John Marsh at the time. The case is further complicated from the fact that two weeks ago Syddell was tried before the Commissioners for intoxication, when Sergt. Temple would not swear to Syddell's drunkenness on the sole ground that he could not smell liquor on the breath of the accused. Charges are to be preferred against all the parties alleged to have been engaged in the fruit and pumpkin business, and the whole thing, if possible, will be thoroughly sifted. Of course Syddell's own statement is more than sufficient to prove him an improper person to remain on the Police force.

GROUNDLESS COMPLAINTS.

In most of the cases where citizens preferred charges the foundation for the complaints was extremely weak, and the testimony absurd and contradictory. Friday of this week, commencing at 10:30 A. M., will be devoted exclusively to the trial of complaints made by citizens.

New-York Society for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled.

This Society held their sixth semi-annual meeting on the 10th inst., at their rooms, No. 39 Bible House. The President, John C. Green, Esq., presided. The report of the Treasurer, Jonathan Sturges, Esq., was presented. There has been contributed $10,000 of the $100,000 required to complete their hospital, now in course of erection at the corner of Lexington-avenue and Forty-second-street. Checks drawn to the order of the Treasurer can be sent to his address, No. 125 Front-street, by those desiring to contribute to the "Building Fund," and are respectfully solicited. The Secretary of the Society, R. M. Hartley, Esq., presented the resignation of N. M. Shaffer, M. D., as assistant physician and surgeon to their institution, which being accepted, Dr. J. S. Warren was elected to fill that office, and Dr. Lawrence Johnson to fill the position of visiting physician and surgeon, vacated by the change of Dr. Warren. The resident physician and surgeon, Dr. James Knight, then presented his report, in which it was stated that 1,269 patients had received treatment during the past six months, and that the office of the institution, at No. 97 Second-avenue, was not of sufficient capacity to afford, at times, even seats for the cripples applying for relief. The doctor also referred in his report to the increase of labor that would be necessary in the manufacturing department of the institution, in order to meet the great demand for surgical appliances, patients being now necessitated to wait two and often three weeks for new bandages and the repairing of old ones; that consequently a large increase of the current expenses would be required to meet the urgent wants of poor cripples who are now sent to this Society, not only from almost all the charity institutions of this City, but from the adjacent cities. Hence the great necessity for enlarged accommodation and means to sustain this great charity.

A New Method of Swindling Ladies.

A wicked woman in the garb of a lady has been practicing an adroit and skillful deception on many unwary ladies of this City. The female in question takes the name of Miss Collins, calls (generally on Saturday morning, when housekeepers are supposed to be most busy) on some well-known family, inquires for the lady by name, giving her own name, and while the servant is gone, she abstracts from the card-receiver cards of ladies who have visited in the house. She then visits the houses of these ladies whose cards she has stolen, and represents that their friend Mrs. —— has requested her to interest them in behalf of a poor family in great distress, and that she is authorized to take subscriptions for their relief, producing this lady's card and the card of the lady to whom she applies as her credentials. In one case she received $3, and stole beside a silver paper-cutter from the drawing-room table.

Inspection of Places of Amusement.

Much fault having been found lately in relation to the alleged insecurity of many of our places of amusement, Mr. Jas. M. McGregor, Superintendent of Buildings, has determined to thoroughly examine and report on all of them. He accordingly began his survey yesterday, commencing with Wood's Museum, on Broadway, between (Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. This place was subjected to a very thorough inspection; and, from what escaped from those engaged in the survey, it is believed the building and its internal arrangements were considered satisfactory and secure in most particulars. The French Theatre, in Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, was next subjected to a like examination, with, substantially, the same results, although the official reports, when prepared and promulgated, may, perhaps, show that there are certain faults to be remedied in both buildings.

The authority of the Superintendent for making these inspections (as to interior accommodations) is found in section 12, chapter 939 of the laws of 1867, which is as follows:

"In all buildings of a public character already erected, or hereafter to be built in said City, all aisles and passage-ways in said buildings devoted to purposes of amusement shall be kept free from camp stools, chairs, sofas, and other obstructions during any performance, service, exhibition, lecture, ball, or any public assemblage, under the penalty of $50 for each and every violation."

Remack Memorial.

It was resolved, at a meeting of the friends of the late Mr. Edmund Remack, on the 9th inst., to give a concert on behalf of his bereaved family on Saturday evening, 21st inst., at Steinway Hall. It will be under the auspices of the following gentlemen: Wm. Steinway, President; M. A. Cooney, Secretary; Theodore Hagen, Albert Weber, L. F. Harrison, Egbert Hasard, Charles B. Seymour, George Nembach, Marcus Ottenbourg, Wm. A. Pond, Theo. Thomas, Otto Witte, B. Hildesheim, L. Geilfuss, S. Genese, S. N. Wheeler, Robert B. Holmes, Chandos Fulton, Paul F. Nicholson.

A meeting of these gentlemen took place yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall, to arrange for the disposal of tickets.

Mr. Remack has been well-known for years as an able writer for the German Press of this City. A long time ago he insured his life for $10,000, that his family might not be destitute at his death. The policy expired but a *few days* before his sudden demise. He had neglected to renew it, and his family will consequently obtain nothing from this source.

Desperate Suicidal Attempt in the Tombs.

Valentine Noreno, a Spaniard, was a few days ago committed to the Tombs as a lunatic, and confined in cell No. 24, on the first floor of the male prison. Yesterday he by some means obtained possession of a quantity of lucifer matches, and set fire to the straw mattress on his bed, and then deliberately lay down on the burning mass. The fact was discovered soon after by one of the keepers named Abraham Clearman, who rushed into the cell, flung a blanket over Noreno and dragged him out of danger. The lunatic was severely, though not fatally, burned, and he was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Mr. Clearman was also burned in the hands and face in the act of rescuing the unfortunate man.

Board of Aldermen.

This Board held a special meeting at 2 P. M. yesterday, Mr. Coman in the chair.

A resolution to increase the salary of the keeper of the City Hall to $3,750 per annum was laid over.

A resolution was adopted directing the Street Commissioner to fit up the offices lately occupied by the County Clerk in the City Hall for the use of the Law Library Institute.

A quantity of routine business was disposed of, and the Board then adjourned to Monday next.

Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterday canvassed the returns from the First to the Sixth Wards inclusive. Very few discrepancies were found.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Dastardly Outrage upon a Woman.—About 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, as Mrs. Alice Brown and her three children were asleep in their apartments in the tenement-house No. 410 Water-street, the door was forced open by three unknown ruffians, who dragged the helpless woman from her bed, threw her on the floor and attempted to violate her person. The husband of the unfortunate woman is an inmate of Bellevue Hospital, so she was alone at the time. She resisted the villains with all her strength, and uttered the most piercing cries, which so alarmed her assailants that they fled, not, however, before they had brutally beaten and kicked Mrs. Brown about the head and body. One of her ears was nearly torn off by a kick. After her wounds were properly dressed Mrs. Brown and her children were removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Missionary Relief Association.—The Ladies' Domestic Missionary Relief Association, which held its first meeting at Grace Church on the 3d instant, for the election of officers, completed its organization yesterday at Grace Chapel, in Fourteenth-street, by the appointment of Visiting Committees for the different districts. Many of the ladies present belonged to the families of leading capitalists of this City. In addition to those of mature age, there were numerous young ladies present, incited to deeds of charity by their elders. Their presence will not be the least of the benefits conferred upon the unfortunate objects of their charity.

Coroner's Cases.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Keenan over the remains of George Kane, a native of Ireland, aged 30 years, which were found floating in the North River, near Pier No. 6. The deceased was a fireman on board a steamtug plying in the harbor, and left Pier No. 1, North River, on the 27th ult., since which time he has been missing....Coroner Keenan also held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital, over the body of James Bennett, whose death was the result of injuries sustained by him on board the French steamship *Ville de Paris*, by being caught in the machinery, a few days ago. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

A Hackneyed Wager.—Previous to the recent election a bet was made between Mr. John B. Gibbs, of this City, and Mr. Bartram, of Connecticut, upon the majority in Connecticut on the national ticket, Mr. Gibbs agreeing, in case that State did not give a majority for Seymour and Blair of 2,000, that he would wheel a loaded wheelbarrow from this City to Hartford. The loser started accordingly, from No. 78 Ninth-street, yesterday morning, and the spectacle attracted the usual crowd of lookers-on. He was preceded by a band, and followed by a score or more of *gamins* and street arabs up Fifth-avenue and down Twenty-fourth-street toward the Hudson River Railroad Depot.

Congratulatory Meeting of the Boys in Blue.—The Boys in Blue of the Ninth District, held a congratulatory meeting at Armenia Hall, last evening, in honor of the success of the Republican Party. Brief speeches were made and songs were sung by the Unconditional Glee Club. Major Joseph Forbes was in command, assisted by his Adjutant, Oscar Tompkins. After the intellectual part of the entertainment had been got through with, Commissary Seaman issued rations, to which full justice were done.

Appointment of an Assistant Metropolitan Fire Marshal.—The Board of Metropolitan Police Commissioners yesterday appointed Mr. Patrick Keady, a prominent Brooklyn Democratic politician, to be Assistant Metropolitan Fire Marshal. Mr. Keady's official duties will all lie in Brooklyn, and he will make all necessary investigation into the origin of fires in that city. It is understood that the appointment has been accepted, and that Mr. Keady will at once assume the duties of his new position.

Affray at a Card Table.—At an early hour yesterday morning a man named John Smith quarreled with James Gray, of No. 131 Goerck-street, over a game of cards, in the saloon corner of Mangin and Stanton streets, when he struck Gray a terrific blow on the head with a tumbler. The missile caused a dangerous wound, and Gray was removed to Bellevue Hospital. His assailant has escaped arrest.

Ball Committee of the Old Volunteer Fire Department.—This Committee organized for their fortieth annual ball last evening by the election of the following officers: James F. Wenman, President; John J. Westray, Secretary; Alonzo Slote, Treasurer. The Committee have secured the Academy of Music for Monday evening, Jan. 25, and intend making this the most attractive ball of the season.

A Man Run Over and Killed.—The Coroners were notified yesterday by the Board of Health of the death of Frederick Koumann, of No. 401 East Fifth-street, who, it is alleged, died in consequence of injuries received on the 31st ult. by being run over by a wagon driven in a careless manner by an unkown man. Coroner Flynn will investigate the case to-day.

Thanksgiving Dinner.—At the Wilson Industrial School, No. 127 Avenue A, a dinner will be given Thanksgiving Day to all the families connected with the Mission. Donations for this object will be gratefully received.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Organ Exhibition.—The public exhibition of the organ in the new St. John's M. E. Church, Williamsburg, on Tuesday evening, was, in all respects, a thorough success. The audience was large and appreciative. The organ is one of the largest in the country, and is built in sections—one on each side and one at the back of the pulpit. The superstructure is ornate without being made burdensome to the other decorations of the church. The organ was built by George Jardine & Son, of New-York. It has three sets of keys, fifty stops, and is blown by means of a hydraulic engine located in the basement of the church. There were not a few critics in the audience on Tuesday evening, who pronounced all the performances to be worthy of the organ-builders, the church and the organists, Messrs. George W. Morgan and Edward G. Jardine. The programme consisted of the following: Tema and Variations in A—Hesse. Impromptu on favorite Melodies—Morgan. Overture, Preciosa—Weber. Offertoire—Batiste. Chorus, The Heavens are Telling—Haydn. Overture, William Tell—Rossini. Movement from "Piano-Forte Lessons"—Handel—(as performed by Mr. Morgan in Exeter Hall and the Crystal Palace, London, and at the Opening of the Large Organ in the Music Hall, Boston.) Wedding March—Mendelssohn. National Airs—Morgan. Doxology. (Old Hundred,) in which the audience were requested to join. The exhibition was the feature of the evening in Williamsburg, and the results were most gratifying to all concerned.

Charged with Forgery.—Henry Indig was arrested yesterday afternoon by Detective Frost on a charge of forgery. It appears the prisoner forged an order of J. M. & L. de Escorriaza, merchants and consignees at No. 113 Water-street, New-York, indorsed by M. Indig, his mother, by means of which he obtained five boxes of sugar valued at about $350, from Ford's stores in Furman-street, near Montague. The parties in charge of the stores supposed that all was right and accordingly delivered the goods. Mr. Frost recovered four of the boxes from a grocery store in Columbia-street, and the fifth box was found in a grocery store in Underhill-avenue. Young Indig is about 20 years of age. He was locked up to await examination.

Alleged Highway Robbery.—Thomas Johnson, a young man 21 years of age, was arrested on Tuesday by Officer Layton, of the Forty-third Precinct, on the complaint of Thomas Healey, of No. 1 Portland-avenue, the charge being understood to be that of highway robbery. It is alleged that the prisoner assaulted complainant some time ago, robbed him of $52, then threw him into the water. The Police, for unknown reasons, refuse to furnish any particulars in reference to the case.

Disposition of Criminals.—In the Court of Sessions, yesterday, Thomas Pleasants, colored, charged with stealing $400 worth of truck, was sent to State Prison for two years. John Raddagan, convicted of petit larceny, was sent to the Penitentiary for six months. Wm. Delmore, a burglar, was sent to the State Prison for two years; and Wm. McComb, convicted of an attempt to rape, was remanded for sentence.

A Reminiscence of July.—Abraham Yerks, a painter, was arrested yesterday by Officer McCarty, of the Forty-second Precinct, on the charge of having, with two other men, stolen from the residence of Mrs. Derney, No. 81 Court-street, on the 17th of July last, a gold watch and chain and a shell card-case, valued at $150. He was locked up for examination.

Admiral Farragut at the Navy-Yard.—Admiral Farragut will pay a visit to the Navy-yard to-day at 2 o'clock.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, P. J.; Ingraham and Cardoso, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated motions.

Nos.
12—Willets et al. vs. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
13—Clark vs. Metcalf et al
14—Sachia vs. Ritchie.
17—Peabody vs. Peabody.
18—Wood et al. vs. Wilder et al.
42—Bradley, Exec'r vs. Mut. Benefit Life Ins. Co.
43—Dambman et al. vs. Hatfield.
44—Ferguson vs. Fritz.
45—Henderson vs. Williams
46—Lincoln vs. Lincoln.

Nos.
47—Lillia vs. Ward.
48—Moody vs. Osgood.
49—Rooker vs. Atwood.
50—Hayman vs. Herz.
51—Thompson et al. vs. Parker.
53—McDonald vs. White.
54—Jaudon et al. vs. Walton et al.
55—Hatch vs. Brewster.
56—Howell et al. vs. Hoagland et al.
57—Thayer, administratrix vs. Graham.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
58—Goodwin vs. Sharkey.
75—Steele vs. McNair et al.
120—Baker vs. Lord et al.
127—In re Widening 6th-av.
132—Ross et al. vs. Dempsey.
143—Claflin et al. vs. Schlesinger et al.

Nos.
145—Phillips vs. Wheeler, &c.
159—Esty vs. Embler.
164—Kelly, &c., vs. Haight.
200—Fredericks vs. O'Neil.
215—In re Anderson, Rec'r.

Call No. 224—In re Commissioners of Quarantine, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Before McCunn, J.

Nos.
417—McCormick vs. Sarson.
315—Toledo, Logansport & Northern Indiana R. R. Co. vs. Hawks.
267—Reilly, admr., vs. Banks.
275—Tallman vs. Murray.
317—Solomon, by guardian, vs. Central Park N. & C. R. R. R. Co.
517—O'Connell vs. Lane.
229—Gast vs. Nathan.
389—Ulman vs. Jacobs.
357—Commissioners of Pilots vs. New-Jersey Steamboat Co.

Nos.
433—Schleestein vs. Steinhard.
255—Stechler vs. Callaghan.
155—Henschel vs. Wilkins
29—Daniels vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
261—National Shoe and Leather Bank vs. Ross.
299—Eagleson vs. Matthews.
463—McCarty vs. Donnell.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
450—Young et al. vs. West. Union Telegraph Co.
452—Amerman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff.
308—Bradley, Adm'r, vs. Matthews.
480—Eanes vs. Morris et al.
486—Emery vs. Robinson.
488—Kidd vs. Mech. F. Ins. Co.
492—Ward et al. vs. Smith.
494—Degraw vs. N. Y. Floating Dry Dock Co.

Nos.
496—Preston vs. Wright et al.
499—President et al. Shuy. Nav. Co. vs. Weil et al.
500—Gardner vs. Griswold.
502—Mayhew vs. Novelty Iron Works.
504—Barnes vs. Eagleson.
506—Hughes vs. Hatch.
508—Bierman vs. Lalor.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
673—Legget vs. Giles.
912—Martin vs. Bachmann.
1349—Regan vs. Rosenberg
1350—Twinies et al. vs. Wall.
1259—Beiser et al. vs. Rushmore.
1366—Fannin vs. McMullin.
1327—Grader vs. Reisler.
1374—Newman vs. Herman.
1375—Hoppen vs. Denny.

Nos.
1377—Dickenson vs. Denny.
1378—Waldeck vs. Rindskoff.
1379—Schenck vs. *World* Paper Stock Company.
1380—Reddish vs. Munk.
1381—Russell vs. Cotter et al.
1382—Laralette vs. Parks et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
431—Kain vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
2445—Premo vs. Smith.
857—Hoover vs. Beekman F. Ins. Co.
859—Same vs. Croton F. Ins. Co.
991—Houck vs. Wimmer.
885—Ellithorpe et al. vs. Holden.
1366—Partridge vs. Susq. & Wyoming Val. R. R. Co. et al.

Nos.
1367—Friend vs. Wellman.
1368—Kourseeke vs. Garland.
1369—Struck vs. Garland.
1370—Bird vs. Fisher.
1373—Hick's Engine Co. vs. Taylor.
1271—Metzler vs. New-Jersey R. R. & Trans. Co.
1363—Laur, by Guardian, vs. Central Park, N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
1387—Trumbull vs. Martin.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Calendar called by Alker, J., at 10 A. M.

Nos.
536—Bishop vs. Lee.
643—Levy vs. Smith's R. Air Light Co.
236—Haight vs. N. Y. and Idaho Gold Min. Co.
643—Tyrrel vs. O'Brien.
— —Barthold vs. Bateman.
317—Campbell vs. Repplier.
— —Butler vs. Green.
614—Brant vs. Deutsch.
629—Ticknor vs. Duff.
— —Golden vs. McDermott.
— —Odell vs. Gleason.
— —Waixel vs. Metzger.
663—Kuselmann vs. Cochran.
667—Armstrong vs. Mead.
709—Clark vs. Morrow.
710—Smith vs. Book.
711—Medley vs. Blood.
712—Sheehey vs. Butterbrodt.

Nos.
712½—Same vs. Same.
713—Lock vs. Livingston.
714—Smith vs. Markes.
716—Brady vs. Byrne.
717—Siegel vs. Marks.
718—Westfield vs. Buddenrick.
719—Harris vs. Bean.
720—Burchner vs. Baumbusch.
721—Hoffman vs. Riege.
722—Boas vs. Atwater.
723—Klein vs. McDonald.
723½—Compton vs. Hoyt.
724—Buchanan vs. Bly.
725—Drott vs. Hintz.
726—Grimes vs. Inst. of Savings for Merch't's Clerks.
727—Prager vs. Obersky.
728—Hartmann vs. Appleby.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.

Before Judges Nelson and Blatchford.

THE NATURALIZATION CASES—IMPORTANT LIBEL CASE—THEATRICAL CASES—POSTPONEMENT.

At the opening of the Circuit Court yesterday morning Judges Nelson and Blatchford took their seats.

Judge Nelson said that as to the cases on the civil calendar which Judge Benedict had set down to be heard before him it would be impossible for him to hear them this term.

THE TRIBUNE LIBEL SUIT.

The case of Isaac Cook vs. the *Tribune* Association was called, the trial of which had been set down for this term. Counsel appeared and asked that the case be put off until the latter part of the term, and, by consent of all parties concerned, the case went over to the third Tuesday of December.

THE NATURALIZATION FRAUD CASES SET DOWN FOR MONDAY, THE 16TH INST.

The United States vs. Benjamin Rosenberg, and The Same vs. Lewis Cuddeback et al.—These cases, which were on Monday remitted from the District Court to the Circuit Court and set down for yesterday, were then called.

Mr. Stoughton, of counsel for the defendants, arose and recapitulated the facts in the case, and also the facts relating to the remitting of the indictment from the District to the Circuit Court. He stated that arrangements had been made whereby all the important questions to be passed upon in the different cases would be raised in one case; that it might be found necessary to try that case; but the defence hoped to make it unnecessary that such trial should be had, as they expected a favorable issue, either by a motion to quash the indictments, or by a demurrer to them, or, if need be, both.

Judge Nelson said that he wished counsel would arrange between themselves a definite day on which the questions would come up for argument.

Mr. Courtney said that Mr. James T. Brady, associate counsel for the Government, was at present engaged in the Cole-Hiscock murder case, now on trial at Albany, and that he did not expect him to return to this city for about a week from this time.

Judge Nelson said that the Cole case might take a fortnight before it was concluded.

Mr. Stoughton said that if Mr. Brady's absence should be prolonged beyond a week's time the counsel might arrange that the case should go on notwithstanding Mr. Brady's absence.

Mr. Sedgwick, of counsel for the Government, said that it might be difficult for counsel to raise all the questions desirable either upon a demurrer or on a motion to quash.

Mr. Stoughton said that if such should prove to be the case, they would so arrange a case for trial as to enable the Court to dispose of it within a very short period.

After some further discussion the case was set down for hearing on Monday the 16th, at 11 A. M.

Judge Nelson announced that he would hear at once any ordinary motions that might be made in cases, whether they were on the calendar or not. After disposing of such cases he would take up the appeal calendar and go on with it without interruption, except only the naturalization cases, which were to come on to the exclusion of all other matters.

THE REVENUE INVESTIGATION.

It was announced to the Court that on Saturday next a motion would be made in relation to certain matters connected with the revenue frauds investigation now under progress in this City, but the nature of the motion would not be made public until that day.

THEATRICAL MATTERS.

The next case called was that of *Augustine J. Daly vs. William B. Freleigh*, in which the plaintiff claims the authorship of the well-known drama called "Under the Gas-light," and also claims the copyright of the railroad scene in that play. He had obtained an order against the defendant, who is the proprietor of the Old Bowery Theatre, and who has incorporated the said scene in a play called "After Dark," now being performed at his establishment, to show cause why an injunction should not issue against him.

Counsel for the plaintiff appeared and stated that another order would soon be applied for against the proprietor of Niblo's Garden for an alleged like infringement on the plaintiff's copyright.

After considerable discussion it was finally arranged that the hearing on the order to show cause should go over to Wednesday next at 3 P. M., before Judge Blatchford.

Court adjourned.

UNITED STATES EASTERN DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Benedict.

The following-named Grand Jurors were impaneled in the United States Eastern District Court yesterday:

Henry A. Kent, foreman; William S. Ross, William Dunning, W. A. Husted, Arthur W. Anson, William S. Tisdale, Charles Fisile, A. P. Higgins, Zina Case, Levi D. Sheets, Edward Sternes, Charles B. Caldwell, Dwight Johnson, Henry K. Sheldon, Henry R. Pierson, William H. Little, Anthony Gilkinson, J. M. Fuller, S. M. Cowperthwaite, Charles S. Baldwin.

Judge Benedict, in charging the Grand Jury, explained their functions under the Constitution of the United States. The cases which would be brought before them were, with a single exception, offences under the laws of the United States, as the Courts of the United States only enforced the laws of the United States. The offences against the laws of the United States were formerly confined to a few cases, but they had gradually increased till they now covered a large field. He was glad that but few cases—far less than for many previous terms—had been placed upon the calendar. His Honor then called the attention of the Grand Jurors to the various offences with which they would have to deal, referring to a case of counterfeiting, and also to the revenue cases which were on the calendar. Speaking of certain cases under the Naturalization laws which would be brought before the Grand Jurors, Judge Benedict referred the gentlemen to the charge which he had recently made in New-York upon that subject, and also read to them the sections under which the indictment would be made. His Honor then referred to certain cases based on the State law, stating that there were certain portions of the District the jurisdiction over which had been ceded by the State to the United States, such as the Navy-yard, the forts at the Narrows, and the light-house sites, and that property stolen in these places was the property of the United States, and consequently the offenders could only be indicted by the Grand Jury of the District.

The Grand Jury then retired for business, and the Court adjourned.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Sutherland.

CONFESSION OF JUDGMENT—WHEN NOT INVALID.

Samter vs. Abrahams.—This was a motion made by plaintiff, a subsequent judgment creditor of the defendant, to set aside a confession of judgment made by the defendant to Rothschild & Frankel, on the ground that the claim for which the judgment was confessed had not matured at the time of confession, and also on the ground that the defendant did not know that he was signing a confession when he executed the instrument. On argument, the Court held that the fact, whether the claim was due or not, did not invalidate the judgment, provided the debt was a *bona fide* one, and a creditor could not take advantage of any fraud, if such was practiced on the defendant himself—the defendant alone being the proper person. The fraud, however, was emphatically denied by the opposing affidavits. The motion was denied.

Samuel Hirsch, attorney, for the motion; A. Blumenstiel, opposed.

NEW-YORK COMMON PLEAS—PART II.—Nov. 11.

Before Judge Brady.

IMPORTANT INSURANCE CASE—DEVIATION OF VOYAGE.

Adell Brioso vs. The Pacific Mutual Insurance Company.—This suit is brought to recover for eighteen boxes of indigo lost in the Pacific Ocean in February, 1860. It was insured upon an open policy. The plaintiff claimed to annul the policy, on the ground of a mistake in the application for insurance. The application being upon a voyage from La Union, Gautemala, to Panama, New-Grenada, the plaintiff claimed that the words "*via* Realijo" should have been inserted in the application and also in the policy.

Judge Brady held that, as part of the relief demanded was an annulment of the policy, that part of the relief should be heard by a Judge sitting at Special Term, and the question of annulment was put down for the fourth Monday of November.

Wm. G. Choate for plaintiff; William Tracy and John McDonald for defendants.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

NATURALIZATION FRAUDS.

The case of Peter Mitchell, Assemblyman elect from the Eighth District, for being engaged in naturalization frauds, was yesterday before the United States Commissioners' Court. The prisoner was charged with procuring and using false naturalization certificates. The Commissioner decided to discharge the defendant, as, although it was proven that certificates were issued and used by other parties, whom the evidence connected with the defendant, yet counsel for defendant introduced testimony conclusively showing that defendant had not personally used or issued any such certificate.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

There were no trials yesterday before the Court of General Sessions, none of the eight cases upon the calendar being fully ready. The Court was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—NOV. 11.

By Judge Sutherland.

McGlowan vs. Brown et al.; order granted.

Savage vs. Sherman et al.; reference ordered to ascertain facts and report.

The People, &c., Davis, &c., vs. Tucker, &c.; order granted.

McCarrin vs. Sterritt; order denied.

Sherman vs. Sherman; memoranda for counsel.

Snediker vs. Snediker; report confirmed and judgment ordered.

The Lorillard Insurance Company vs. Samuel Shitter et al.; reference ordered.

Chas. Rali vs. Louis J. Dessonslany et al.; motion granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Holbrook et al. vs. Hull et al. Order settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 11.

By Judge Barbour.

Frayne vs. Beatty; motion granted.

Metropolitan National Bank vs. Covert et al.; motion granted.

China Mutual Insurance Company vs. Union Navigation Company; judgment for plaintiff on demurrer.

McKay vs. Marston et al.: motion granted.

Winters et al. vs. McCoy; motion granted and cause referred.

Peck vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; motion granted.

Nowlan vs. Trevor; motion granted and cause referred.

Whelan vs. Davison; motion granted.

Rankin vs. Van Loon; motion granted.

Lampley vs. Betts; motion granted.

Curry vs. Missillier; motion granted and receiver appointed.

Moores vs. Rousseau et al.; motion dismissing proceedings granted.

McCarty vs. O'Donnell; motion granted.

Fowles vs. Burnham; motion denied with $5 costs, with liberty to renew.

Butts vs. Burtnett; motion granted and commission issued.

Devaine vs. Devaine; motion granted and cause referred.

Eames vs. Secor et al.; motion granted.

Ives vs. Russell et al.; motion granted.

In the matter of the petition of Wm. Simpson to be discharged from custody; writ dismissed and prisoner remanded.

By Judge McCunn.

Lazare vs. Todd et al.; motion granted.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

Before Judge Thompson.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

George H. Clune vs. Rufus K. Lee.—It appeared that the plaintiff is a clerk in the grocery store of Henry Harris, corner of Ryerson-street and Myrtle-avenue. The defendant was one of the customers of the establishment. On the 12th of September, 1867, Mr. Lee lost a pocket-book containing $253. Circumstances led him to believe that he left it on the counter of the grocery store, where he had taken his money out to pay a little bill. He searched in his own shop, and in Graham's hardware store, in the vicinity—the only other places he had been to afterward, and could not find the money. He remembered seeing the clerk going toward the store when he came out, and upon inquiry found, as he says, that the only person in the store about that time were the clerk, the proprietor and an old lady who kept boarders, and who was getting an order filled from the Superintendents of the Poor. His choice of a victim fell first between the clerk and the old lady. He visited the latter, and satisfied himself she had not taken the money. Thereupon he got out a warrant against the clerk, and went to the store with Detective Van Wagner, to whom he gave instructions to make the arrest if he saw anything suspicious. The arrest was made, and Mr. Clune slept in a cell that night. After several adjournments of his case before the Magistrate he was discharged, and now he sues for satisfaction. The jury rendered a verdict in favor of plaintiff for $600.

SUIT FOR PAY FOR WORK DONE.

Thomas Belton vs. Chas. Higgins.—This suit was brought for $77 for a job of painting, done by plaintiff for defendant. The defendant admitted the work was done, but in such a manner as to be worthless. The jury rendered a verdict to the amount of $46, with interest.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 11, 1868.

$2,700 U. S. 6s, '81, R. ... 112¾	100 U. S. Ex. ... 45
5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. ... 113¾	100 do. ... 44½
1,000 5-20 C., '62 ... 108⅝	500 Mer. U. Ex. ... 19
1,000 do. ... 108½	100 do. ... 19¼
4,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '64 ... 106¾	200 N. Y. Cen. ... 118¾
	2200 do. ... c 118¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '64 ... 106⅝	1500 do. ... b30 119
6,000 5-20, C., '65 ... 106⅝	500 do. ... 118¾
35,000 5-20, C., '65, new ... 109½	100 do. ... bet. call 118¾
11,000 5-20s, C., '68 ... 110	300 Erie ... 38¾
10,000 do. ... 110¼	300 do. ... 38¾
10,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '67 ... 109⅝	600 do. ... 38½
26,000 do. ... 109½	50 Erie Pf. ... 64
500 do. ... 109⅝	200 Hudson R. ... b3 124
50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ... 103¾	100 do. ... 123¾
3,000 U. S. 6s, P. R. is ... 109½	100 do. ... 123
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new ... 68¾	200 do. ... 122½
3,000 do. ... 68½	300 do. ... 122¾
60,000 do. ... b60 70	300 do. ... b10 124
60,000 do. b. call 69½	1100 Mich. So. & N. I. ... 81½
10,000 do. ... 2d call 68½	100 do. ... 81½
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, x-c., 2d call ... 68½	100 do. ... b15 82
	200 Clev. & Pitts. ... 83¾
10,000 N. Car. 6s, new ... 64¾	25 do. ... 83¾
10,000 do. ... 2d call 64¾	50 Ill. Central ... 141¾
6,000 Erie 1st M. ... 101	100 do. ... 2d call 141¾
1,000 B., N. Y. & E. 1st ... 91	12 do. ... 141
30,000 C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds ... 92	100 C. C. Cin. & I. ... 77
	1200 Chi. & N. W. ... 80¾
6,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s ... 94½	200 do. ... b10 80¾
	100 do. ... 81
10,000 Tol. & W. 1st M. Exten'd ... 91¾	300 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 81¾
	1800 do. ... 81¾
6,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st ... 90	100 do. ... 81¾
4,000 Chic. & Mil. 1st ... 90	500 do. ... b30 83
2,000 Mor. & Es. 1st ... 96	200 Clev. & Tol. ... 99
8 Bank of Amer. ... 145	25 do. ... 98¾
10 Cent. Nat. Bank ... 101	100 do. ... 98¾
30 Manhattan Gas ... 225	600 do. ... 98¾
230 Del. & Hud. Can. ... 128	300 do. ... 98¾
5 do. ... 127½	100 do. ... b30 99¾
11 do. ... 127¾	2300 Chi. & R. I. ... 102¾
200 West. U. T. ... b15 35¾	25 do. ... 102¾
220 do. ... 35½	800 Mil. & St. P. ... 68
700 do. ... 35½	25 do. ... 68¾
550 P. M. St. Co. ... 116	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 80¾
500 do. ... b60 118	200 do. ... 80½
500 do. ... 116	300 do. ... 80¾
100 do. ... b10 115¾	50 Del. L. & W. ... 129
100 do. ... 115¾	300 T., W. & W. ... 57¾
400 do. ... 115¾	300 T., W. & W. Pf. ... 73
300 do. ... 115¾	300 N. J. Cen. ...
400 do. ... 115¾	1000 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 107¾
300 Q. M. Co. ... 21¾	200 do. ... 107¾
50 do. ... 22	100 do. ... 107¾
100 do. ... 2d call 21	200 do. ... b30 107¾
100 Mar. Min. Co. ... 6½	200 do. ... 107¾
300 do. ... bet. call 8	100 do. ... 107½
300 Adams Ex. ... 46¾	100 Alton & T. H. Pf. ... 60
600 do. ... 46¾	200 Ohio & Miss. ... 29¾
50 do. ... 46½	200 do. ... 29¾
6 Amer. Ex. ... 42	100 do. ... 29¾
50 Han. & St. Jo. Pf. ... 89	100 do. ... b15 29¾
600 Reading ... 96½	

SECOND BOARD—12¼ P. M.

$25,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C. ... 113¾	800 Reading ... 97¼
9,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 R., '62 ... 105¾	700 N. Y. Cen. ... 119¾
	300 do. ... 119¾
107,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62 ... 108¾	400 Hudson R. ... 123¾
	200 do. ... b30 124¾
30,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '65 ... 107	600 Mich. So. & N. I. ... 82¾
	200 do. ... b20 83
303,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new ... 109¾	100 do. ... 83
	200 Cleve. & Pitts. ... 84¾
42,000 do. ... 109¾	100 do. ... 84¾
7,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C. ... 104¾	200 do. ... 84¾
10,000 do. ... 105	10 do. ... 83
20,000 5-20 C, '64 ... 106¾	50 C. C. Cin. & Ind. ... 77
173,000 5-20, C., '67 ... 109¾	100 Chi. & N. W. ... 81¾
3,000 do. ... 109¾	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 82¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20, C., '68 ... 110¾	200 do. ... 83
	200 Clev. & Tol. ... 99
30,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40, R ... 100	200 do. ... 98¾
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. n. ... 68¾	200 Chi. & R. I. ... 103
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s. ex c. ... 69	100 do. ... 103¼
5,000 N. Car. 6s, new ... 65½	25 co. ... 103¾
10,000 do. ... 65½	100 Nor. & Wor. ... 90
5,000 do. ... 65¾	300 Mil. & St. P. ... 70
5,000 Virginia 6s, ex c., bet. call ... 55¾	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 82½
	200 do. ... 82¾
50,000 N. Y. St. 7s, B'y Loan, R. ... 109¾	500 do. ... 82¾
	100 do. ... b30 83¾
3,000 Ill. Cent. B. ... 114¾	200 do. ... b30 83¾
2,000 Chi. & Alt. 1st M. ... 101	45 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 108
100 Mariposa Pref. ... 19½	200 do. ... 107¾
200 Pacific Mail ... 116	100 Alt. & T. H. Pf. ... 61
100 do. ... 115¾	50 Chi. & Alton Pf. ... 142
200 Wells-Fargo Ex., bet. call ... 27¼	300 Ohio & Miss. ... 29¾
	100 do. ... 29¾
300 Erie ... 38¾	450 Chi. & Alton ... 141

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$20,000 Tenn. St. 6s. new ... 69	900 Mil. & St. P. ... 68
1,000 N. Car. 6s, new ... 65¾	100 do. ... c 67¾
50 Merch. Un. Ex. ... 19¾	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 79¾
50 do. ... 19¾	100 do. ... 79¾
400 do. ... 19¾	200 do. ... 80
100 do. ... 19¾	900 do. ... 80¾
800 do. ... 19	300 do. ... 81
100 do. ... b3 19¾	100 do. ... 80¾
200 Pacific Mail ... 115¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 107¾
200 do. ... 116	200 do. ... 107¾
100 do. ... 116¾	500 Ohio & Miss. ... 29¾
400 do. ... 116	200 do. ... s3 29¾
300 West. U. T. ... 35¾	500 Mich. So. & N. I. ... 81¾
400 N. Y. Cen. ... 119¾	100 do. ... 82
1200 do. ... s3 119¾	200 do. ... c 81¾
300 do. ... 119¾	300 do. ... 81¾
200 do. ... 119¾	900 Cleve. & Pitts. ... 83¾
100 do. ... c 119¾	100 do. ... 83¾
300 do. ... 119¾	300 do. ... s60 83
100 do. ... s3 119¾	100 do. ... 83¾
330 do. ... 119¾	100 do. ... 83¾
200 Erie ... 38¾	200 do. ... b3 83
400 do. ... 38¾	800 Chi., R. I. & P. ... 103¾
2100 do. ... 38¾	200 do. ... 103¾
500 do. ... 38¾	3600 do. ... 103¾
300 do. ... b3 38¾	200 do. ... 103¾
300 do. ... 38¾	300 do. ... s30 103
100 do. ... c 38¾	500 do. ... c 102¾
200 Hudson R. ... 124	500 Chi. & N. W. ... 80¾
600 Reading ... 96¾	300 do. ... b3 81
400 Chi. & N. W. Pf. ... 82	300 do. ... 81¾
200 do. ... 82¾	1200 do. ... 80¾
200 do. ... 82¾	200 do. ... 81
100 do. ... s3 82¾	300 T., W. & W. ... 58
500 Clev. & Tol. ... 98¾	100 do. ... 57¾
200 do. ... 98¾	100 do. ... 57¾

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex. ... 27¾	300 Mil. & St. P. ... 69¾
100 Quick. M. Co. ... 21¾	200 do. ... 69¾
100 Mariposa Pf. ... 20	500 do. ... 69¾
100 do. ... 19¾	300 Mil. & St. P. Pf. ... 81
100 Pacific Mail ... b30 116¾	100 do. ... 80¾
100 do. ... 115¾	100 P., Ft. W. & C. ... 107¾
100 do. ... 115¾	100 do. ... 107¾
200 do. ... 116	100 Ohio & Miss. ... s30 29¾
co. ... 116	300 do. ... 29¾
800 N. Y. Cen ... 119	300 do. ... 29¾
200 do. ... 118¾	300 do. ... 30
100 do. ... s3 118¾	100 do. ... 30
100 do. ... b8 118¾	200 do. ... b10 30
600 do. ... s3 118¾	800 Mich. So. & N. I. ... 83
100 Erie ... s3 38¾	300 do. ... 83
200 Hudson ... 122¾	500 Clev. & Pitts ... 83¾
300 do ... 122	200 Cleve. & Tol. ... 98¾
100 do. ... 122¼	300 Chi., R. I. & P. ... 104¾
100 Reading ... 96¾	300 Chi. & N. W. ... 81¾
100 do. ... 96¾	500 C. & N. W. Pf. ... 82¾
100 do. ... 96¾	100 Bos. W. P. ... 15
500 do. ... b10 97	200 West. U. T. ... 35¾
500 do. ... 96¾	

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11—P. M.

The sales of Gold opened weak this forenoon, and transactions were made at 134@133⅞ @133⅞ ⅌ cent., and subsequently at 134@134¼@134⅛ ⅌ cent., the demand partially stronger at the regular close of business at 3 o'clock P. M. The Foreign Exchanges were a shade firmer, and London, 60-days, prime Bills, were done at 109¼ ⅌ cent. The business, however, is not very important in amount, outside the settlement of credits made in the offices of the leading Banking Houses. The quotation at the close is 109¼@109¼ ⅌ cent. on actual transactions for ready money.

The market for Money is fairly restored to steadiness, and the Brokers, as a rule, borrow with ease at 7 ⅌ cent. on call, on approved collateral. The stringency of last week and the high price of Money here are now being felt on the Exchanges with the interior markets and the daily receipts of Greenbacks, by Express, from remote as well as from the near cities. Even at the Cotton ports, checks on New-York have appreciated to par@¼ ⅌ cent. discount, so that no immediate drain of Currency to that quarter need be anticipated.

The unsettled report of the Public Funds at the close of business last night was succeeded by a dull feeling this forenoon, both buyers and sellers disposed to avoid large transactions. At the later Boards, and on the Street after their adjournment, there was more business done, and the prices, from being steady, were inclined to firmness. The 5-20s of 1867 were 109⅞@110, and the 1862s 108⅞@108⅞ ⅌ cent. Large sales of the registered 10-40 years 5 ⅌ cents. were made to-day at 103⅞ ⅌ cent. The State Bonds were again fairly supported, and the old Virginias a fraction higher than yesterday.

The Railway Market opened weak and there was a strong bearing disposition to sell stock generally. A special drive is made against the Vanderbilt Roads, New-York Central and Hudson River. The *Short* sellers are encouraged by the reported weak faith of certain parties on the Street who bear the reputation of running with the Vanderbilt interest. The rumor is that they are disappointed because the Commodore will not tell them what he proposes or intends to do in the way of extra Dividends on one or both of these Roads. If this be true, it is certainly better for these Stocks that such faint-hearted friends should be wholly out of them than interested in their advance. On their substantial merits and future success, as Mr. VANDERBILT will be able, from his present practical management and undoubted confidence soon to develop them, it is rather desirable than otherwise that such impatient speculators, for some time operating under the shadow of his distinguished name, should get out of the way of the market appreciation of his properties altogether. They do infinitely more mischief in times like the present than twice the number of avowed *Bears* against Central and Hudson. *We know* that Mr. VANDERBILT himself has entertained no opinion of their large prospective value and present intrinsic worth *which he feels will not be more than realized.* He is not in the habit of making haste to realize on what he is sure will turn out more than "a good thing," nor is he disposed to meddle with the ups and downs of Wall-street by way of manifesting his confidence in his stocks; nor yet to back up all his professed friends (of whom it may be his misfortune, in one sense, to have too large a following, in their speculations, while they lack the pluck to act upon their own judgment, or the discretion to measure their purchases by their ability to carry them forward for a substantial profit. Next to New-York Central, the severest pressure by the *Bearish* interest in the market is upon the two Northwest Stocks, encouraged by successful raid upon the St. Paul Stocks last week, resulting in the failure of their supporting *Bull* and of his Brokers. The Northwest party, however, are stronger in number and wealth, and certainly more discreet in action, and the present chances are that they cannot be broken down, whatever may be thought of the intrinsic or prospective value of their Stocks. Some of the other Western Stocks, like Chicago and Rock Island, Fort Wayne, and Cleveland and Toledo were sold with much freedom through the forenoon, and Reading was not an exception to the general depression. Later in the day, the bidding for nearly all Stocks improved from ⅛ to 1 ⅌ cent., and after the late Boards broke up the following quotations were made in the Long Room, as compared with Tuesday night:

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	104¾	104¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	108⅞	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	109¾	109⅞
American Gold Coin	134¼	134¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
New Bonds of Tennessee	69¼	69
Virginia Bonds, old	55½	55¾
Missouri Bonds	89	89
North Carolina Bonds, old	66	66
New-York Central	119¼	119¼
Erie Railway	38¾	37⅞
Reading Railway	96⅞	97
Chicago and Rock Island	102⅞	102⅞
Northwest Common	80¼	81¼
Northwest Preferred	82¼	82⅞
Michigan Southern	82	82⅞
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	108	107⅞
Cleveland and Pittsburg	83¼	84¼
Pacific Mail Company	117	115¼
St. Paul Preferred	80	82¼
St. Paul Common	69¾	70
Toledo and Wabash	57¼	57¼

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881 ... 113	5-20 reg. '65 n. is. ... 109
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881 ... 115¾	5-20 coup. '65 n. is. ... 109¾
5-20 reg., 1862 ... 108	5-20 coup., 1867 ... 109¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862 ... 108¾	5-20 coup., 1868 ... 110¾
5-20 reg., 1864 ... 106	10-40 reg. ... 103¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864 ... 106¾	10-40 500 & 1,000 ... 104¾
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865 ... 107	

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg B'y Loan ... 109	Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870 ... 101¾
N. Y. Coup. B'y Loan ... 109	Illinois coupon 6s. 1877 ... 101¾
N. Y. 7 ⅌ c. Canal, 1870 ... 101	Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879 ... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1872 ... 101¾	Illinois War Loan ... 101¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1873 ... 101¾	Michigan 6 ⅌ c. ... 1873 ... 100
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874 ... 101¾	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c. ... ex c. ... 69
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1875 ... 101¾	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds ... 68¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1877 ... 101¾	Virginia 6s., ex c. ... 55¾
N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, 1878 ... 101¾	Virginia 6s., new bonds ... 54¾
N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, 1874 ... 100	Georgia 7s, new bonds ... 92
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881 ... 103	North Carolina 6s ... 66
Illinois 6s. cou. '79aft.'60 ... 101¾	N. C. 6s. new bonds ... 65¾
Illinois 6s. cou. '79aft.'62 ... 101¾	Missouri 6s ... 88¾
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft.1865 ... 101¾	Missouri, H & St. J. iss. ... 90

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York ... 136	Shoe and Leather ... 121
Merchants' ... 124	Continental ... 101
Mechanics' ... 129	Marine ... 150
Union ... 116	Commonwealth ... 115
America ... 145	Importers' & Trad's ... 130
Phenix ... 110	Park ... 152
North River ... 110	Manuf's & Merch'ts ... 103
Seventh Ward ... 112	Central National ... 109
Ocean ... 109¾	Fourth National ... 105
American Exchange ... 112	Ninth National ... 112
Hanover ... 115	Tenth National ... 100
Irving ... 110	Oriental Bank ... 155
Metropolitan ... 141¾	

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883 ... 90	Con. 7 ⅌ cent. 1st M. ... 89
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Es. ... 82	Del. L. & W. 2d M. ... 95¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub's ... 82	Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd. ... 91¾
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 ... 102	Tol. & W. 2d Mort. ... 80
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876 ... 115	Ills. & So. Iowa 1st M. ... 70
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76 ... 115	Gal. & Chic. Ex. ... 100
Erie 1st M. ext. ... 101	Chi & R. I. 1st M. ... 100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., 1879 ... 95	Chi. & R. I. & P. ... 94
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883 ... 88	Morris & Essex 1st M. ... 94
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888 ... 75¾	Morris & Essex 2d M. ... 88
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77 ... 91¾	N. Jersey Cen. 2d M. ... 101
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85 ... 101¾	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M. ... 103
Harlem 1st M. ... 98	Cleve. & P. 4th M. ... 75
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82 ... 113	Chi. & Alt. 1st M. ... 101¾
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d M. ... 90¾	Chi. & Alton Inc. ... 88
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ c. ... 95	Ohio & Miss. 1st M. ... 96
Ill. Cent. 7 ⅌ ct. 1870 ... 114	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M. ... 91
Alton & T. H. 1st M. ... 93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s. ... 101¾
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf ... 75	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10 ... 95
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund ... 93	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. ... 91
Chic. & N. W. int. Bds. ... 90	Joliet & Chi. 1st M. ... 100
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. conv. ... 91	

The day's business at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $228,000; receipts for Gold Notes, $128,000; total receipts, $946,416 13; total payments, $1,023,694 36; balance, $82,160,719 80.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Oct. 28, compared with that of the week next preceding, shows the following changes:

Rest	£3,091,978	Increase	£4,123
Public deposits	4,129,038	Increase	578,756
Other deposits	19,919,524	Decrease	486,333
Gov't. securities	15,985,874	Increase	50,000
Other securities	15,705,432	Decrease	116,216
Notes unemployed	9,574,350	Increase	217,165

The amount of notes in circulation is £24,175,880, being a decrease of £317,910; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,844,861, showing a decrease of £102,313 when compared with the preceding return.

The 3:15 P. M. session of the Open Board of Brokers was wholly taken up with private business, and no sales of Stocks were registered.

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co., in their circular for this day's steamer, write of recent Cotton movements thus:

"In our last, Middling Uplands were quoted at 25½c.; last week they declined to 25c. We had a very tight money market, a sharp decline in gold, and exchange on London; a slight decline in Liverpool and the discovery there that the stock of American cotton had been underestimated 30,000 bales. Yesterday and to-day the arrivals at this port have been large; holders have been more free sellers, particularly from dock, and a further decline has been submitted to. We close with a downward tendency. The sales for the week have been 16,887, of which 10,280 were taken for export, 4,291 for home use, 1,822 on speculation, and 494 in transit. For future delivery sales have been made as follows: Basis, Middling, in all November, 25c.; December, 24c.; January or February, 23½c. Low Middling for January, 22¾c. Yesterday sales for December delivery were made at 23½c. To-day sales for December and January, 23½c.; January, 23c. Low Middling, January, 23½c.

"The clearances have been for Liverpool, 7,938 bales; Bremen, 1,548; Hamburg, 1,240; total for the week, 10,726. The uncleared engagements are 7,500 for Liverpool, 2,500 for Havre, 4,000 for Hamburg, and for Bremen the steamers are engaged to the middle of December.

"Transit Cotton is only in moderate request, and the sales have been small. The supply on the market is increasing, particularly by steamers already sailed, or about to sail, from New-Orleans and Mobile. Strict Low Middling New-Orleans to Liverpool by steam, with freight, 13-16d., has been sold at 23½c.; Low Middling Charleston to Liverpool, 23c., with ½c. freight.

"Southern markets have been moderately active, without material change in prices. Our tight money market, and decline in gold, does not seem to have produced much, if any effect. In New-Orleans and Mobile there has been more doing for Liverpool. Two steamers cleared in New-Orleans last week with Cotton for Liverpool, one from Mobile. At Savannah and Charleston only a moderate business has thus far been done for Great Britain. French and German buyers continue their purchases in all the Southern markets. Our domestic consumers are doing less. To-day the Southern markets are all lower.

"Receipts at the port for the week show 70,000 bales, against 65,000 and 56,000 in the corresponding week of the two previous years. They would have been larger but for the Presidential election on Tuesday last; this has happily passed over quietly, and we look for a calmer political atmosphere in the immediate future. The low state of the rivers in Alabama has interfered with free receipts at Mobile. We look for heavier arrivals each week until the end of the year. Cotton picked since the 4th October will be better in quality than what was gathered before that date. We hear already of decided improvement. The receipts at Memphis continue large. The receipts since Friday are large, and promise a total in excess of last week.

"Exports are increasing slowly to Great Britain. For the week ending Friday last they were 27,000 bales. To France the total is largely in excess of last year and the year before."

The New-Orleans *Times* of Nov. 7 says:

"The business of our city begins to enliven, and the prospects for a good and profitable season to improve. About 150,000 bales of cotton have been received at this port, against about 40,000 last year. This cotton sells readily at about $100 per bale, which is two and a half times as much as cotton commanded before the war. Thus, if we receive this season 800,000 bales, the money value will exceed that of the two millions which came to our city in the *ante-bellum* times. In other words, there will be $80,000,000 which must change hands in the transactions in this single product of our soil. The diffusion of this, or at least a large portion of it, among the various trades must give a stimulus to our commerce, and dissipate that languor and despondency which have long hung over commercial circles. But besides the cotton, our cane crop, which is exclusively of our own State, must add some twelve millions to the amount of products which will be brought to this market. The cane has turned out well, and is now yielding finely. On some of the plantations the yield has got back to the old boast of our planters of two hogsheads to the acre. All our sugar planters will come out ahead this season. To these two great staples we trust to add largely increased receipts of grain, tobacco and pork. Despite, therefore, all our disasters and drawbacks, we have no reason to be discouraged in regard to the present season in New-Orleans. We anticipate, indeed, great life, an active trade and a plethora of money in our city."

Internal Revenue Decision.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1868.

SIR: Your letter of the 8th ult., inquiring whether, under special instructions, the manufacture of perique tobacco may be continued under the new law, and if the same is liable to additional tax when remanufactured, has been received.

I reply that section 62 prescribes the manner in which all manufactured tobacco must be put up for sale. No provision is made for tobacco in lumps or rolls, such as perique, and under this law none can be sold in that form.

All tobacco prepared by any process, however simple, for consumption or use, must be packed as prescribed by law for manufactured tobacco, and the tax paid thereon.

This office has no authority to give permission to any person to manufacture any kind of tobacco and put it upon the market in a form contrary to the requirements of law.

Smoking or other tobacco made from perique must be packed and stamped in the same manner as if made from leaf tobacco.

Yours respectfully,
E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

LEWIS J. WOLFLEY, Esq., Assessor, First District, New-Orleans, La.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SIX PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST, PRINCIPAL ALSO REPAYABLE IN COIN.—First mortgage bonds, based upon the valuable franchises, grants, railroad equipment, &c., of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, now nearly completed, and forming one of the most assured and productive lines of traffic in the world. The way traffic alone is large and remunerative, independently of the immense through business soon to follow. A portion of this loan is offered to investors at 103 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. The bonds have semi-annual gold coupons attached, payable January and July, in New-York City. Information, &c., to be had of

FISK & HATCH, Bankers, &c.
No. 5 Nassau-st.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broadway, e. s., 59.5 ft. s. of Maiden-lane, 17.4x68 3-21 part ... $3,964
Delancey-st., n. e. corner Clinton-st., 25x60 ... 15,000
Elizabeth-st., e. s., 80.3 ft. s. of Grand-st., 25x100 ... 17,000
Harlem River, w. s., 158.4 ft. n. of 195th-st., irregular ... } 65,000
10th-av., w. s., 74.8 ft. s. of 196th-st., irregular ... }
Laurens-st., w. s., lot No. 371, Bayard's farm, 25x94.4 ... nom.
Market-st., e. s., bet. Henry and Madison sts., 22.2x86 ... 16,000
Varick-st., w. s., 75 ft. s. of Dominick-st., 30.6x90 ... 10,000
20th-st., s. s., 199.6 ft. e. of 1st-av., 92x100 ... 25,000
29th-st., n. s., 348 ft. e. of 7th-av., (irregular,) ... 44,000
51st-st., s. s., 402 ft. w. of 8th-av., 20.6x100.5 ... 15,750
52d-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x100.5 ... 33,150
56th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 5th-av., 15x100 ... 90,000
62d-st., n. s., 396 ft. w. of 1st-av., 16x100 ... 8,100
83d-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x131.2 ... 6,500
93d-st., s. w. cor. 3d-av., 75x100 ... 26,000
116th-st., n. s., 94 ft. w. of Avenue A, 50x100.10 ... 13,500
116th-st., n. s., 3.0 ft. w. of 5th-av., 150x100 ... } 17,500
117th-st., s. s., 420 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25x100 ... }
118th-st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 8th-av., 25x100.11 ... 3,000
119th-st., s. e. corner of 6th-av., 85x100.11 ... 16,000
120th-st., s. s., 150 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x126 ... 9,000
129th-st., n. s., 435 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x200 ... 9,500
143d-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th-av., 50x99.11 ... 3,000
Avenue B, e. s., 71.9 ft. n. of 13th-st., 22x88 ... 15,000
Avenue D, w. s., lot No. 144, estate Flack, 23.6x93 ... 14,600
3d-av., e. s., 59.2 ft. s. of 37th-st., 19x78 ... 6,600
5th-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. n. of 124th-st., 75.5x90 ... 20,000
7th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 58th-st., 25x100 ... 12,000
7th-av., e. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 48th-st., 50x100 ... 47,500
8th-av., e. s., 74.11 ft. n. of 141st-st., 75x100 ... 8,750
8th-av., e. s., 75.3 ft. n. of 43d-st., 25x100 ... 16,000
9th-av., w. s., 75.5 ft. n. of 56th-st., 50x100 ... 20,000

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Box-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Union-av., Greenpoint, 25x100 ... $800
Canton-st., e. s., 327.7 ft. s. of De Kalb-av., 20x100 ... 800
Clarkson-st., s. s., 7.5 ft. e. of Main-st., Flatbush, 200x100 ... 5,200
Coles-st., s. s., 18.9 ft. e. of Columbia-st., 71.3x74.6 x183 ... 500
Same property ... 1,200
Devoe-st., s. s., 120 ft. e. of Graham-av., 40x100 ... 11,000
Floyd-st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 18x100 ... 4,400
G-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Union-av., 75x100 ... 1,500
Herkimer st., s. s., 47 ft. w. of Bancroft-st., 43x98 ... 1,500
Hooper-st., s. s., 2.1 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 100x111.3 ... 24,000
Houston-st., e. s., 384 ft. n. of Myrtle-av., 20x100 ... 1,100
Huntington-st., n. s., 236.6 ft. w. of Hicks-st., 20x100 ... 500
Jackson-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x100 ... 525
Macon-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of Tompkins-av., 25x100 ... 7,500
Madison-st., 80 ft. s. of, and Franklin-av., 80 ft. w. of, rear lot, 20x20 ... 50
Madison-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Bedford-av., 13.8x100 ... 1,250
McDonough-st., n. s., 302 ft. e. of Reid-av., 273x200 ... 9,750
Monroe-st., s. s., 215 ft. w. of Franklin-av., 20x100 ... 6,000
Newell-st., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Nassau-av., 50x100 ... 1,400
Orchard-st., w. s., 125 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 25x100 ... 800
Orchard-st., w. s., 150 ft. s. of Nassau-av., 25x100 ... 800
Oxford-st., w. s., 87.3 ft. s. of Park-av., 1 in.x100 ... 25
Pacific-st., n. s., 260 ft. w. of Underhill-av., 20x100 ... nom.
Pacific-st., s. s., 285 ft. e. of 4th-av., 20x80 ... 8,500
Palmetto-st., s. e. s., 225 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 40x100 ... 800
Powers-st., s. s., 90 ft. w. of Lorrimer-st., 90x100 ... 4,800
President-st., s. s., 780 ft. w. of Columbia-st., 15x41 ... 3,000
Quincey-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Yates-av., 25x100 ... 6,000
Sandford-st. and Graham-av., s. e. cor., 28x50 ... 525
Smith-st., e. s., 39 ft. s. of Powers-st., n. and l., 19x64 ... 4,500
Smith-st., e. s., 75 ft. n. e. of Bergen-st., 25x100 ... 6,500
Sumpter-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of Paca-av., 25x100 ... 225
Warren-st., n. s., 223.9 ft. e. of Clinton-st., 25x169.8, deed 1866 ... 14,000
Warren-st., n. s., 223.11 ft. e. of Underhill-av., 11.1x56.8x56.5x76.1 ... 364
Warren-st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of Underhill-av., 25x110.8x28.5x96.8 ... 650
William-st., s. s., 217 ft. w. of Troy-av., 217.10x100 ... nom.
Willoughby-st., s. s., 77.1 ft. w. of Jay-st., 19.3x76x18.9x72 ... 2,000
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of Rochester-av., 25x127.9 ... 400
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 270 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100 ... 3,000
York-st., s. s., 80 ft. w. of Jay-st., 20x110 ... 6,600
North 1st-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 6th-st., 20x50 ... 2,250
2d-place, s. s., 25 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 51.10x138.5 ... 5,800
3d-place, n. s., 25 ft. w. of Clinton-st., 50x133 ... 4,500
3d-place, s. s., 83.4 ft. w. of Court-st., 20.10x133.5 ... 3,500
North 7th-st., s. w. s., 125 ft. n. w. of 3d-st., 25x100 ... 1,068
13th-st., s. w. s., lots 347, Nos. 348, deed 1866 ... 800
40th-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x100.2 ... 250
Bushwick-av., e. s., 122.9 ft. s. e. of Moore-st., 141x75x98x— ... 10,000
Carlton and De Kalb avs., s. e. cor., 24.2x45x29x14.10x76.5 ... 13,000
Carlton-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 25x100 ... 4,000
Classon-av., w. s., 55.3 ft. n. of Park-av., 25x237.7 ... 1,500
Classon-av., w. s., 8.3 ft. n. of Park-av., 75x236.8x75x237.7 ... 4,500
Flatbush-av., s. s., 187.10 ft. w. of Bergen-st., 25x48x50x84 ... 6,500
Gates-av., n. s., 46.3 ft. w. of Downing-st., 19.9x91.4 ... 8,500
Gates-av., n. s., 60 ft. w. of Stuyvesant-av., 20x75 ... 5,500
Gates-av., n. s., 40 ft. w. of Yates-av., 20x100 ... 7,500
Harrison-av., n. e. s., 40 ft. n. w. of Rutledge-st., 40x80 ... 2,400
Kent-av., e. s., 298.4 ft. n. of Willoughby-av., 24.5x207.9 ... 5,000
Kent-av., w. s., and Graham-av., e. s., lots Nos. 468 to 471 inclusive, B. and S. ... 300
Lafayette-av. and Hall-st., s. w. corner, 20x100 ... 13,900
Lafayette-av., n. s., 425 ft. e. of Lewis-av., 35x93x25x67.8 ... 5,500
Meserole-av., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 25x75 ... 1,100
Montrose-av., n. s., 125 ft. e. of Leonard-st., 25x100 ... 7,500
Same property ... 8,000
Myrtle-av., n. s., 73 ft. e. of Lawrence-st., 18x75 ... 9,750
Ryder-av. and Brooklyn and Coney Island road, s. w. corner, 3¾ acres ... 2,000
Tompkins-av. and Stockton-st., n. w. cor., 25x90 ... 1,800
Tompkins-av., w. s., 50 ft. s. of Ellery-st., 75x100 ... 17,000
Troy-av. and William-st., s. w. corner, 100x217.10 ... nom.
Utica-av., e. s., 46 ft. s. of Bergen-st., 23.4x106.7 ... 400
Lots Nos. 20, 21, 22, Vandervort's map ... nom.
Lots Nos. 94, 96, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 110, 112, Vandervort's map ... 3,500
Lots Nos. 110 and 123, Linden Terrace map ... 1,100
Lots Nos. 205 to 208, Copeland map ... 1,500

Leases Recorded.

Atlantic and Carlton avs., n. w. corner, 5 years, per year ... $250
Leonard-st., e. s., 25 ft. s. of Johnson-st., 1st floor, 3 years, per year ... 240

QUEENS COUNTY.

Astoria.

Academy-st., w. s., 1,350 ft. s. of Grand-st., 50x187 ... $6,000
Rapelyea-st. and Flushing-av., n. w. cor., 46.10x183.2 ... 1,500
"The Crescent," e. s., 50 ft. n. e. of Risdale's, 50x155 ... 1,200

Flushing.

Colden-st., Lot No. 38, 25x125 ... $100

South Astoria—Leases Recorded.

1st and 2d avs., Lots Nos. 132, 133, 134, 135, five years, per year ... } $700
Lots Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, with first floor of house, five years, per year ... }

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Morrisania.

Springfield-st., and Cortland-av., n. e. cor., 50x100 ... $1,000
138th-st., s. s., part lot No. 33, 50x200 ... 4,450
139th-st., n. s., lot No. 12, blk. No. 6, 25x100 ... 6,000

Ossining.

Croton and Hudson Rivers junction; the Riverdale farm, 92 acres ... $43,000

Pelham.

1st-av., w. s., lot No. 262, 100x100 ... $300

West Farms.

Walker-st., s. e. s., village lot, M. Pettit, 25x112 ... $500
Taylor-av., s. e. s., Belmont, lot No. 175, 100x100 ... 750

Yonkers.

Albany Post road, e. s., A. B. Hort, 100x247x100x260 ... $11,500

NEW-JERSEY—HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Grove-st., e. s., 72.10 ft. s. of North 7th-st., 18x100 ... $4,600
Morgan-st., s. s., 225 ft. s. e. of Prospect-st., 20.2x58.8 ... 3,500
South 8th-st., lot No. 22, 20x80 ... 800
South 8th-st., Lot No. 22, 20x80 ... 1,350

Hudson City.

Lincoln-st., s. s., 256 ft. w. of Montgomery-st., 25x100.2 ... $500
Paterson and Summit avs., s. e. corner, 50x128 ... 1,600
Bergenwood-road, corner Patterson-av., 50x150 ... 800

Bergen.

Clark-st., and Bramhall-av., s. w. corner, 93x329 ... $4,400
Atlantic-st., s. s., 330 ft. from Ocean-st., 25x100 ... 550

North Bergen.

Lot No. 1, 6 acres ... $300

NEW-JERSEY—ESSEX COUNTY.

Newark.

Summer-av., e. s., 250 ft. from 4th-av., 50x100 ... $8,500
Oliver-st., n. s., 200 ft. from McWhorter-st., 100x121 ... 2,000

Orange.

Scotland-road and Randolph-place, 11-10 acres ... $15,000
2 plots, 240 ft. from Scotland-road, of 9-10 acre, and 5-10 acre ... 15,000

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	10	Barley, bushels	8,431
Flour, bbls.	13,475	Malt, bushels	660
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	....
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	77
Wheat, bushels	126,592	Lard, pkgs.	....
Corn, bushels	30,303	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	714
Rye, bushels	38,462	Whisky, bbls.	258
Oats, bushels	75,459	Petroleum, bbls.	1,769

ASHES—Have been in slack demand at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 25 for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—A moderate inquiry prevails for desirable lots at unchanged prices, including Java, 21½c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14½c.@15½c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been quiet and quoted cheaper, closing heavily and irregularly. Sales 1,467 bales, including 742 bales to spinners, 41 bales to speculators and 684 bales to shippers. Sales were also made of 100 bales Middling, January delivery, 100 bales do., January and February delivery, and 100 bales do., February delivery, all at 23c. ⅌ lb.

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile	N. O. & Texas
Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	22	22½	22½@23½
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	23¼	22¾	23 @23½
Low Middling, ⅌ lb.	23	23½	23½@23¾
Middling, ⅌ lb.	24½	24½	24½@24¾
Good Middling, ⅌ lb.	25½	25¾	26 @26½

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	18,749
Receipts last week	17,055
Receipts preceding week	22,939
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	140,943
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	527,255
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	679,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	36,146
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	249,414
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,300
Estimated stock on hand here	28,500

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	374,000
Receipts, same time in 1867	217,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1868	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	131,000
Exports, same time last year	71,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	158,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	115,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, and quoted a trifle lower. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 70@$6 20; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 50@$7; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7@$8 10, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $7 10@$7 90 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 70@$6 20
Extra State	6 50@ 8 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 40@11 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	7 10@ 7 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 95@11 50
Extra Genesee	8 15@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 25@15 00

Southern Flour has been quiet and on the decline; sales have been reported since our last of 535 bbls., at $7 80@$8 80 for poor to fair, and $8 80@$15 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour is dull to-day; sales have been reported of 650 sacks at $6 85@$13 as extremes for old and new Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less demand at $5 75@$8 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Corn Meal is fairly active at $5 10@$5 85 for Western; $5 45@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6@$6 05, in part, for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 1,250 bbls. Buckwheat Flour continues quiet at $4 25@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, chiefly for shipment to British ports, but at reduced prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 64,000 bushels, including White Western at $2 20@$2 50, the latter for very choice; Red and Amber Western at $1 80@$1 97; No. 1 Spring at $1 63@$1 65; No. 2 Spring at $1 52@$1 55; No. 3 Spring at $1 43; White State on private terms, and White California at $2 40@$2 42½ ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in less demand, closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 81,000 bushels at $1 11@$1 15½ for unsound, and $1 14@$1 17 for sound Mixed Western, in store and afloat; $1 17 for old Yellow Southern; $1 10@$1 12 for new White Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been dull, heavy and irregular. Barley has been in fair request, and quoted buoyant in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 35,000 bushels at $2 20 for Canada West, $2 07 for Canada East and $2 05 for State, ⅌ bushel. Of Barley Malt 3,850 bushels changed hands at $2 25@$2 30 ⅌ bushel. Oats have been depressed and lower on a light business. Sales have been reported of 54,500 bushels Western at 70c.@71c., afloat, ⅌ bushel. The Albany *Argus* gives the following list of canal-boats as having passed Fultonville during twenty-four hours ending 1:30 P. M., Nov. 10, 1868:

Wheat—L. A. Holmes, Buffalo; Hattie Miller, Buffalo; Gilbert Mollison, Buffalo; Rockaway, Buffalo; Dudley Breed, Buffalo; B. J. Meyer, Buffalo; Dr. W. F. Nutton, Buffalo; Washington, Buffalo; Nora, Oswego.

Oats—Geo. Wheaton, Buffalo; Cahawba, Buffalo; Stephen Collins, Buffalo; Lillian, Buffalo; John A. Crawford, Buffalo; J. J. Sproull, Buffalo; Jas. Alexander, Buffalo; G. S. Nesbitt, Buffalo.

Barley—J. B. Taylor, Oswego; Emma, Syracuse; Ozzie M. Fisher, Buffalo.

Corn—B. Hagaman, Oswego; F. L. Sheldon, Oswego; John Sullivan, Oswego.

Peas, &c.—Acme, Oswego.

Lumber—Melvina, Rome; L. Hulbert, Caneadea; Algerine, Buffalo; E. Haight, Rome; Union, Buffalo; J. A. Douglass, Oswego; D. C. Greenfield, Buffalo; Harbinger, Oswego; J. Johnson, Buffalo.

Apples—Geo. McChesney, Oswego; Matt Roe, Geneva; Lizzie Knettles, Montezuma; Chris. Wiley, Rochester; Thos. O. Meara, Rochester; B. F. Shaw, Rochester.

Flour—D. T. Martin, Phœnix; Geo. Beadle, Phœnix.

Staves—Col. Milligan, Tonawanda.

Salt, &c.—Levi Snell, Syracuse.

Coal—J. Shaw, Buffalo.

Cider, &c.—E. P. Ross, Rome.

HAY—North River bale has been in light demand at 65c.@70c. for shipping, and $1@$1 40 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues salable and steady at 70c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been dull and heavy, including American at 12c.@25c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 22c.@25c.; Eastern, good to prime new, 12c.@18c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 20c.@22c.; Wisconsins, good to fancy, 15c.@23c.; Michigans, 15c.@20c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The receipts, week ending to-day, were 37,852 Hides; sales, 37,830 Hides—the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & Co., 500 Dry Buenos Ayres, 30 lbs., 22½c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, (to arrive,) 12 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry E. Rios, (part to arrive,) 24 lbs., 22c., gold, selected; 15,900 Dry Montevideo, 22@24 lbs., 22c.@22½c., gold, selected; 630 Dry Montevideo Seconds, 22 lbs., 19½c., gold, as they run; 4,800 Dry Rio Grande, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., 22c. gold, selected; 3,500 Dry California, 22@26 lbs., 20c.@21c., gold, selected; 1,000 Dry Curacoa, 22@24 lbs., 20c.@21c., currency, as they run; 450 Dry Texas, 26 lbs., private terms; 300 Dry Southern, 15 lbs., private terms; 3,100 Dry Salted African, 16 lbs., 20c., currency, as they run; 1,500 Dry and Dry Salted New-Orleans, 23 lbs., private terms; 150 Wet Salted Vera Cruz, 35 lbs., private terms; 200 Wet Salted Texas, 50 lbs., private terms; 3,400 City Slaughter, 55@65 lbs., 13½c.@13½c., currency, selected. The stock of Hides on hand is 51,700, (same time last year 144,100,) and 325 bales, as follows: 10,750 Dry Buenos Ayres, 9,600 Dry Montevideo, 7,700 Dry Orinoco, 4,500 Dry Mexican, 650 Dry St. Domingo, 1,000 Dry California, 3,500 Dry Texas, 1,500 Dry Southern, &c., 8,500 Dry Salted African, 325 bales Calcutta Cow.

LEATHER—Sole has been in active request and on the advance. We quote Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 20c.@22½c.; Hemlock, in the Rough, 35c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter, Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Heavy, 42c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Middle, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, Cropped, Light, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 39c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 40c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, Bellies, 23c.@25c., cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues inactive at former prices, including Porto Rico at 48c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@55c.; English Islands at 55c.@57½c.; New-Orleans at $1@$1 20 ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Continue in very moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 44½c.@46c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $3 75@$3 87; Resin at $2 25@$8 25 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 75@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Have been slow of sale, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 30@$1 32½; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 15@$2 20; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 55; Red Oil at 90c.@$1; Linseed Oil at 95c.@98c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been dull and heavy at 13½c.@14½c. for Crude in bulk; 19½c.@20c. for do. in bbls., and 26½c.@28½c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been dull and unsettled in prices. Sales have been reported since our last of only 900 bbls., in lots, at $28 50@$28 75 for large and small lots of New Western Mess, closing at $28 75, cash; $27 50@$28 for small lots of old Mess; $23 50@$26 50 for new and old Prime Mess; $26@$26 50 for thin Mess; and $21@$23 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been quiet at former prices. Sales equal to 125 packages, at 12c.@16½c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 11c.@11½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon continues in moderate demand at previous prices; sales 650 boxes, including Short Clear on private terms; Short Rib, part at 14½c.; Cumberland Cut at 13½c.@14c., and Stretford at 14½c. ⅌ lb. Lard is dull and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 580 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 16½c. for prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Beef is in limited demand and lower, at $10@$17 for Plain Mess; $16 50@$20 50 for Extra do.; and $8@$10 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales have been reported of 145 bbls. Tierce Beef is in demand, but cheaper, including New Prime Mess at $27@$28 50, and Indian Mess at $30 50@$32 50 ⅌ tierce; sales, 100 tierces. Beef Hams are salable at $28@$30 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue in moderate demand. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb.	41 @43
Catteraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb.	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb.	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	42 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb.	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb.	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb.	33 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33 @36
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	32 @35
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	28 @30
Common Western, ⅌ lb.	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb.	17 @18
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb.	15 @16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb.	16½@17½
Farm dairies, fair to good	15 @16
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 136,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 39,000 lbs. Stearine at 16½c.@18½c., and 31,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 750 bbls. at $1 03@$1 07 for State and Western, ⅌ gallon. Market firmer.

WOOL—There has been a very limited call for all descriptions since our last; and though prices have not varied materially, the tendency of the market has been rather favorable to buyers.

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	
Extra and above fleece	46@50
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	[illegible]@46
Common and ¼ fleece	45@46
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	50@55
Extra and XX fleece	48@55
¾ and ¾ blood fleece	47@50
Common and ¼	47@50
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	45@48
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ fleece	44@47
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	45@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@35
Unwashed fleeces, burry	[illegible]@25
Texas.	
Washed fleece	—@—
Unwashed fleece, medium to fine	30@38
Common fleece	25@28
Common fleece, burry	22@26
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	34@37
Spring Clip, A 1	32@36
Spring Clip, A 2	32@34
Spring Clip, B	28@32
Spring Clip, S	25@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	27@30
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	24@28
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	22@25
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	21@25
Burry lots, 3c.@10c. ⅌ lb. less.	
Pulled, extra	[illegible]@40
Pulled, super	30@38
Pulled, low	24@30
PULLED WOOL.	
Extra	45@52
Super	44@50
No. 1	38@43
No. 2	14@20
Lambs	42@47
Western lime pulled	[illegible]@46
Southern lime pulled	38@43
Tub washed	50@57

FREIGHTS—Have been fairly active to-day. For Liverpool there were taken 650 bales Cotton, by steamer, part at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; 73,000 bushels Grain at 7d. by sail, and 8½d. by steamer, ⅌ bushel; and 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 230 lbs. For Glasgow, 22,500 bushels Wheat, by steamer, at 8d. ⅌ bushel. For Bristol, 30,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 8d. ⅌ bushel.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

MONDAY, Nov. 9, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

The President being absent,

Councilman Kenney moved that Councilman Stacom take the chair.

The Clerk put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The minutes of the meeting held October twenty-seven were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Reilly.

Resolved, That the gas lamp now in front of number one hundred and seventy-five East Broadway be removed to in front of number one hundred and seventy-seven East Broadway, opposite premises of Morris Murphy, and that he be permitted to place a frame on said lamp, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hampson—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted at number thirty Sixth-avenue, southeast corner of Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Hart—

Resolved, That One Hundred and Ninth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River, be curbed, guttered and flagged through the sidewalks of the same, a space of four feet, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Ninetieth-street, between Avenue A and the East River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of church on the north side of Thirteenth-street, near and east of Tenth-avenue, without delay, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in West-street, opposite number thirty-two, to pier number five North River, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of Henry Eckstein, President of the Congregation Shaaer Hashamoim, for the sum of three hundred and four dollar and seventy-eight cents, as a donation, in order to reimburse the said congregation for moneys paid for assessments on their property, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of "Donations."

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brevoort Hall, south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the sidewalks in Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Water-street, from Roosevelt to Dover-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct, Department and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid across Twenty-third-street, on the west side of Eighth-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of W. H. Dikeman, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church, for the sum of two hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty cents, the same being amount of assessment levied against the property of said church, for building a sewer in Allen-street, between Rivington and Delancey streets, the same amount to be charged to account of "Donations."

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Seventy-eighth-street, between First and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, or trap-block pavement, under direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that the ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That gas mains be laid in Seventy-first-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the lamp-posts placed and lighted, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to have gas lamps erected and lighted in front of No. 443 Broadway; and the same to remain during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the following resolution to place two gas lamps in front of Eleventh Regiment Armory, corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, adopted by the Board of Aldermen on the eleventh day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, concurred in by the Board claiming to be the Board of Councilmen of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, (but whose claims have been set aside by the Court of Appeals,) on the eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and approved by the Mayor on the twelfth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, be and it is hereby reënacted and adopted by this Board of Councilmen, and declared to be of binding force and effect; and that all proceedings taken under or by authority of said resolution, either by any Department of the City Government or by any individual, be and they are hereby confirmed, as if said resolution had been originally enacted by the present Board of Councilmen on said eleventh day of May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight:

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Eleventh Regiment Armory, at the corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Adopted by the Board of Aldermen, April eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Alderman Moore, the President, Aldermen Cuddy, Ward, O'Brien, White, Miller, Cushman, Connor, Hardy, Repper, Coulter, McGrath, Farley, McQuade—15.

Concurred in by the Board of Councilmen, May eleven, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Flynn, Reilly, the President, Councilmen Daly, Gibney, Lamb, Culkin, McVeany, Terbune, Hartman, Kenney, Seger, Brinkman, Webber, Gilmore, Thomas Murray, Turner, Walter B. Roberts, Henry Murray, Stephen Roberts, Hart, Oregier—22.

Approved by the Mayor, May twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

And the same was directed to be filed with the Clerk of the Common Council.

Resolved, That the sidewalk in front of St. Bernard's Church, in Thirteenth-street, near Tenth-avenue, be reflagged where necessary, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into an agreement with the contractor for regulating and grading Forty-fifth-street, between Eleventh-avenue and the North River, or his assigns, for the work of removing the filling now in said street, and restoring the street to its former grade, and for regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging the said street between the Eleventh-avenue and the North River, upon the former grade of the street, that grade having been fixed as the established grade of said street; said work to be done immediately.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

MOTION.

Councilman Kenney moved that the present order of business be suspended.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Perley—

Resolved, That hereafter, in the consideration of General Orders, each member shall have the right to call up one general order in his turn, commencing each session with the First District.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the consideration of general orders was resumed in the manner directed by said resolution.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of James O'Neil, for the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, being remuneration for loss of horse on bulkhead foot of James-slip, East River, on June fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the said horse having been killed by a spike which was projecting out from the string-piece of said pier, said amount to be charged to the account of donations.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Avenue A, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, where not already done, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Negative—Councilman Heinrich—1.

Resolved, That Sixteenth-street, from Lexington-avenue to the Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, and Perley—24.

Negative—Councilman Heinrich—1.

Resolved, That gas lamps be placed in front of Ward School number twenty, in Broome-street, between Clinton and Suffolk streets, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in Amity-street, about thirty-five feet from Broadway, on the south side, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the south side of Morton-street, from Washington to West street, be flagged full width immediately, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That Eighteenth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That Avenue B, from Houston to Fourteenth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, except that portion of said avenue included within the railroad tracks, and that crosswalks be laid or relaid, under such direction as shall be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School number ten, located in Cannon-street, between Broome and Delancey streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Preamble relative to the "Loew Bridge," and resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be, and he is hereby ordered and directed to remove said bridge within five days after the service upon him of a copy of this resolution, and, if acceptable to the Commissioners of the Central Park, that it be given over to them for erection in such portion of the Central Park as may be deemed most advantageous or desirable.

Resolved, That the Corporation Counsel be and he is hereby directed to discontinue the appeal from said judgment, and to stay all further proceedings therein.

Councilman Gibney moved that the action of the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution be concurred in.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

MOTIONS RESUMED.

Councilman Reilly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the negative.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Resolved, That a free drinking hydrant be placed at the southwest corner of of Sixty-first-street and Ninth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

Resolved, That Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Negative—Councilman Kenney—1.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Lexington and Third avenues, be flagged full width, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President pro tem. put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Piggott, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Lamb, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Odell, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—26.

MOTIONS AGAIN RESUMED.

Councilman Perley moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President pro tem. declared that the Board stood adjourned to Thursday next, twelfth instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

COOPER INSTITUTE, second floor, east side, On THURSDAY, Nov. 12, 1868, at 8 o'clock P. M. The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held, when ISAAC I. HAYES, M. D., will deliver an address on the PROGRESS OF ARCTIC DISCOVERY.

E. R. STRAZNICKY, Recording Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

The regular quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, &c., will be held at Delmonico's, 14th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance is requested.

ALEX'R RHIND, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY, for the relief of the sick poor, will be held in the lecture-room of the Reformed Church, corner of 29th-st. and 5th-av., on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock. An address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. HALL, of the 19th-st. Church. All interested in the objects of the Society are cordially invited to attend.

EAST RIVER IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Office of the Secretary, No. 11 Pine-st. A meeting of the Executive Council of this Association will be held at Cooper Institute, Room No. 18, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited. E. M. BARNUM, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAUTION.

EDWARD & JOHN BURKE, Dublin, sole bottlers and agents for Messrs. A. Guinness' Son & Co. for the United States, beg to inform the trade that Messrs. A. Guinness' Son & Co. have taken steps to restrain those English houses who have infringed upon their agency by shipping Stout to the United States. E. & J. Burke also hold authority from Messrs. Guinness to prosecute for any infringement or forgery of their label.

CAUTION.

The public are hereby cautioned against an imposter who has for several days past been ordering and receiving goods in our name and without our authority.

HUTCHINSON & HONEYWELL, Stationers, No. 101 William-st.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

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DR. E. B. FOOTE, AUTHOR OF "MEDICAL Common Sense," may be consulted in person or by letter at his office, No. 120 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st. Office hours from 10 A. M. till 4 P. M. Consultation free.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

A GIFT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—IN A few weeks everybody will be puzzled as to what they shall select for Holiday Gifts. Let us make a suggestion. Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER will sell on the 17th inst., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, 1,095 of the choicest lots in Flatbush, divided into villa plots of varied sizes. Now this is just the spot to establish an elegant home. It is in close vicinity to Prospect Park; is easy of access, having three different horse railroads running to it; its society is refined, intellectual and wealthy; its church and school facilities very superior, and its climate healthy and invigorating. Now one of these plots would make an admirable holiday gift from a father to a son; a brother to a sister; a lover to his affianced, &c. In fact it would be an appropriate, sensible and acceptable gift to any one. Think of it.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

INEBRIATE ASYLUM, WARD'S ISLAND, DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1868.

THIS INSTITUTION, UNDER THE DIrection of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, is now open for the reception of patients. A limited number can be provided with superior accommodations, at prices ranging from $5 to $15 per week. Further information may be obtained by addressing GEORGE KELLOCK, No. 1 Bond-st.

JAMES BOWEN,
ISAAC BELL,
O. W. BRENNAN,
JAS. B. NICHOLSON,
Commissioners.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN HENRY BURGY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Messrs. H. BURGY & CO., No. 61 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of January next.

Dated New-York, July 31, 1868.

HENRY V. BURGY, } Executors.
VICTOR DE LAUNAY, }

au6-law6mTh*

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 12, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
LA BELLE HELENE. Characters by Mlle. Tostee, Mile. Lambele. M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others. MATINEE at 1½ o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Corrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ELIZABETH. Leading character by Mrs. D. P. Bowers.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
MARIE ANTOINETTE. Leading character by Mrs. F. W. Lander.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Crocker, Dunn and others.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon, CINDERELLA. Evening, IXION, THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
PIRATES OF SAVANNAH and THE SNOW BIRD. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
ORPHEUS AUX ENFERS. Vocalists, Humorists, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
34th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCE.

ALLEMANIA HALL,
No. 18 East 16th-st.
GEOLOGICAL EXHIBITION OF EARTH AND MAN, WITH LECTURE.

PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway.
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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL.

The planters of Mississippi having discovered that their soil is admirably adapted to the cultivation of wheat, will turn their attention to its more extensive cultivation in future.

A meeting of the Vermont Editors' and Publishers' Association will be held at the State House, Montpelier, on Friday evening, 13th inst.

On Friday last a negro named THOMAS RYAN was hanged in Williamston, Martin County, N. C., for the brutal murder of a young man by the name of LEGGET, a clerk at Jamesville. The murdered man's offence consisted in having refused to sell the negro liquor.

JOHN M. KILLS, who, with his accomplices, forged nearly $70,000 in Government vouchers during the war, was brought up for trial at Nashville last week. He pleaded guilty and was recommitted to jail to await sentence. One of his confederates in the forgeries was sentenced not long since to twelve months' imprisonment in the jail at Chicago, and others are now awaiting trial in that city. At the time the forgeries were committed KILLS was a quartermaster in the army.

LAURENCE BLANEY, night watchman at the building known as Moffat's brewery, Buffalo, on Monday was found drowned in a vat of beer. He is said to have been a sober and industrious and trusty man. He leaves a widow and child.

Miss ANNE GIBBONS, who claims to be a pedestrian, was arrested in Rochester last week for appearing publicly in male attire. She stated that she visited that city for the purpose of giving a walking exhibition at the Rink, and that she was in the habit of doing so in male costume. She was convicted under the Vagrancy act, and sentenced to four months in the Penitentiary.

According to the report of Commissioner WELLS the sales of liquor by retail dealers in the United States for one year amounted to $1,483,491,865. Of this sum New-York is credited with $246,617,520; Pennsylvania, $152,663,495; Ohio, $151,734,875, and Illinois, $119,933,945.

Ex-Judge SIDNEY A. HUBBELL, of New-Mexico, has just recovered a verdict of $12,000 against the Western Union Railroad Company, to compensate him for injuries sustained in consequence of an explosion which occurred on the steamboat *Lansing* on the Mississippi River. The explosion also caused the destruction by fire of the boat.

A serious break occurred on the Erie Canal at the four-mile level, seven miles west of Shenectady, on Tuesday. About one hundred feet of the tow-path was carried away, and it will take four or five days to repair it. The break is due to a sudden rise in the Mohawk River, which inundated all the surrounding flats.

Miss MARY E. MAGEE, of Troy, N. Y., committed suicide yesterday morning by shooting herself through the heart with her father's revolver. She was temporarily insane.

The mining season in Montana has been brought to a close in consequence of the approach of cold weather.

Six hundred men will be employed this Winter building a bridge across the Missouri River at Omaha City. The work will be commenced during the coming week.

CHARLES H. SMITH, late Cashier of the State Bank, at Boston, who certified the checks of MELLEN, WARD & Co. to the extent of $600,000, causing the recent suit between the State and Merchants' Banks, is to be tried at a Special Term of the United States Circuit Court, this Winter.

The total amount realized in this City, by subscription, for the sufferers by the late earthquake in Peru and Ecuador, is, up to the present date, $25,887 48.

The Inspector of Buildings yesterday began a round of visits to the several theatres, with a view to thoroughly investigate their fitness for places of public resort.

The New-York Educational Society met last evening, and took measures for increasing its usefulness among young men desirous of becoming ministers of the Methodist Church.

A meeting of the Emigration Commissioners which was to have taken place yesterday, was postponed until this evening at 7:30 o'clock.

A man roosted in the top of a maple tree in New-Haven four hours on Saturday, in compliance with the terms of an election wager. The winner sat on a curb-stone to see that he performed the task.

The Assessor's list of taxable property in Providence, R. I., contains the names of several persons who may be said to be in comfortable circumstances. Among them is JOHN CARTER BROWN, whose property is valued at $1,802,000; GEORGE HALL, $1,696,000; ROBERT H. IVES, $1,400,000, and ALEXANDER DUNCAN, wife and children, $1,221,500.

It is reported that a New-York Insurance Company has tendered Gen. R. E. LEE the position of Supervisor of Agencies for the Southern States, at a salary of $10,000 a year. He is also spoken of for the Presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

A general fight occurred on election day at Barbourville, Ky., during which G. W. PITZER was killed, and four other persons severely wounded. Twenty-five or thirty shots were fired, and bricks and stones without number were thrown. No arrests were made.

A cargo of guns and ammunition has succeeded in running the gauntlet of Tennessee and Arkansas Kuklux, and has been distributed among the loyal people of the latter State.

On a recent trip of the steamboat *War Eagle* from St. Louis to St. Paul, a fight occurred among the crew, during which MICHAEL HAYS, a "roustabout," stabbed and killed an inoffensive man whose name is not known. HAYS first assaulted the deceased with a hammer, and a scuffle ensued between them, when HAYS stabbed his opponent. When the boat reached Dubuque HAYS jumped ashore and made his escape.

The first instance of a Chicago pulpit being occupied by a female preacher occurred on Sunday last in the Church of the Redeemer, (Universalist,) where Rev. Mrs. CHAPIN, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, addressed very large audiences in the morning and evening with considerable effect. Her subject was the "Wheat and the Tares," and the tone of the sermon of the most "liberal" character—the doctrine of man's total depravity being pronounced hideous.

BRIGHAM YOUNG is issuing currency in Utah generally resembling the national greenback. There is said to be a good deal of it in circulation, and the Mormon President finds his banking operations very profitable.

Twenty-five million feet of lumber is stored in the lumber yards of Minneapolis and St. Anthony, Minn.

One day last week a servant girl near Springfield, Ill., was lifting a vessel of boiling water from the stove, when she tripped and spilled it over three children who were playing near her, and they were all terribly scalded, one of them fatally.

A few nights since a boy at Niagara Falls stretched a cord across the street a little above the pavement "just for fun," and a German fell over it, breaking his collar-bone and receiving injuries which will lay him up for several weeks.

GEORGIANA STICKNEY, of Belfast, Me., has recovered a verdict of $3,500 against AXEL HAYFORD, Esq., Mayor of Belfast, in an action for slander. Exceptions were taken to the rulings, and a motion was filed for a new trial on the ground that the damages were excessive.

The operatives in the cotton and woolen mills in North Adams, Mass., work eleven hours a day, and the average wages is six dollars per week.

The Norwich, Conn., water-works are nearly completed, and promise an abundant supply for the city for years.

Gov. FLETCHER, of Missouri, has appointed the 26th inst. as a day for thanksgiving and prayer.

The annual meeting of the Third-avenue Railroad Company was held yesterday. The report for the year showed that 22,000,000 passengers had been carried by the Company, an increase over 1867 of 2,000,000. Officers for the ensuing fiscal year were elected.

The friends of the late Mr. EDMUND REMACK met yesterday afternoon at Irving Hall, to arrange for a concert to be given for the benefit of his family at Steinway Hall on the 21st inst.

Cotton was inactive, lower and irregular yesterday. Breadstuffs attracted less attention at generally declining prices. Provisions were quiet and unsettled. Groceries in limited request. Freights fairly active, with 517 vessels of all classes in port.

Grant and the Office-Seekers.

Gen. GRANT has begun by a very bold and startling act. He refuses even to *read* letters of application for office, and directs them to be destroyed! Suppose he had announced his intention to do this before the election, how rapidly would the zeal of some of his most earnest supporters have fallen even below the freezing point! Gen. GRANT is probably not ignorant of the important part which *office-seeking* plays in the politics of this country. His knowledge of the fact, and his conviction of the damage it does, have probably prompted him to check the evil, even if he cannot destroy it. But he is grappling with a monster, and must count upon a sharp and hard fight.

The time, labor and money spent in a Presidential campaign are enormous. Thousands of men in each party devote their time and toil, for weeks and months, to the contest. In organizing parties,—in getting up meetings, securing speakers and making speeches, in distributing partisan documents and papers, in canvassing for votes, getting voters to the polls, and all the many other details of an election, the zeal and energy expended by active party men in every canvass are very great. Upon any fair estimate of the value of time and of labor expended, a Presidential election must cost each party millions of dollars.

Now, comparatively a small portion of the most active and zealous "working" politicians, are prompted by motives of mere patriotism. As a general thing they are not men who are capable of such a sentiment. They follow it as a business,—for its profit, in hand, and prospective. The great mass of the orators who figure so largely in every campaign and deluge the country so freely with their eloquence, are hired and paid so many dollars for every speech—like lawyers, actors, and other professional performers, by the committees that have them in charge; and they take their chance of getting, in addition, some fat office as a reward for their "disinterested" service in the cause. And the great army of silent managers,—committee-men, wire-pullers, marshals, chairmen, secretaries, canvassers, distributors of tickets, the captains of tens and captains of fifties, who bring voters to the polls, who see that they vote early and that the enemy do *not* vote often—all these and the thousands of others who are active, zealous and efficient politicians, look to *office* of some kind or other, as the natural and necessary reward of their labors. They *claim* office as their *right*; and they deny, vehemently and vociferously, the right of anybody else to hold office at all. "He is not competent or fit for the office" is never heard as a reason why any applicant should not get it; "what has he done for the party," is the only question asked, and when answered "nothing,"—this is the only objection urged.

Persons elected by such efforts and such men, to places of power or influence, feel bound to "take care" of their "friends." A member of Congress must spend half his time and strength in getting places for the men to whose arts or efforts he owes his election. He haunts the high places of power, begging for office, thus to reward his followers. His position is stripped of all dignity, its legitimate duties are neglected and he loses all sense of decency and self-respect, in this humiliating and degrading mendicancy. The evil for the last eight years has increased to frightful proportions. President LINCOLN's good nature set an example of submission to it, which was followed by his successor, and which has sapped the vigor and efficiency of the Administration almost as much as it has impaired its dignity and independence. Members of Congress have claimed the right to dictate to the President all his appointments, for their respective districts. State delegations combine to give greater weight to such demands; and if the President refuses or hesitates to submit to such humiliations, war is opened upon him at once, as a traitor to his party and his friends, and he becomes the mark for detraction and denunciation on every hand.

Gen. GRANT probably sees,—as Presidents who have gone before him have seen,—how utterly fatal such a system is to everything like an honest, efficient and useful administration of the Government. Whether he will be able to remedy it, or not, is doubtful. The Tenure of Office bill, now in existence, originally passed by the Republicans as a curb on ANDREW JOHNSON, may do something to aid him in his efforts. It is very imperfect in some of its details, and mischievous as well as unjust in some of its provisions. It ought to be amended and, if not replaced by the Civil Service bill of Mr. JENCKES, ought at least to embrace some of its provisions.

But a great deal will depend upon Gen. GRANT personally, for a correction of this gross and growing abuse. His military training and experience will be of essential service. Never having been accustomed to receive *orders* from his subordinates, he will probably not submit to dictation from any quarter as to his appointments. The methodical habits of military routine, in which each officer attends to the duties of his own position, will probably incline Gen. GRANT to impose upon the heads of departments the selection of their own subordinates, and to occupy himself less than has been the recent custom with these matters. He may think it due to his dignity as well as to his comfort, not to have hordes of office-seekers swarming in his ante-chamber, and invading his private apartments at all hours of the day and night. And he will be likely, we are inclined to think, to attach more weight to special fitness and competency, and less to party service, as qualifications and claims for office, than has been done for a good many years past.

Gen. GRANT has caused it to be pretty generally understood that he prefers to *seek* persons to fill office, and advice as to his conduct of affairs, rather than to have them thrust upon him. An adherence to this principle will save him a good deal of personal discomfort, and contribute to the efficiency of the public service and the respectability of the Administration.

The Outgoing and Incoming Administrations.

We see some very extraordinary speculations in our exchanges, touching the power and duty of the Administration, at this time. Naturally enough, we all, with American foresight, "leap ahead" in our political augury, and cast, as best we may, the horoscope of the Presidential term that stretches from 1869 to 1873. But there is a "previous question" in this matter—namely, that of the last days of the moribund Administration; and, noting this, certain authorities are indulging deep speculations thereon.

For example, we find a few zealous Republicans (judging, perhaps, by what *they* would attempt in like circumstances,) fearful that Mr. JOHNSON may do something dreadful between now and the 4th of March. Exactly what this is, we are not informed—but it is something vile, vigorous and vicious. On the other hand, a few equally zealous Democrats are *exhorting* Mr. JOHNSON to do precisely what the others are fearing that he will try—and exactly what that is, *they* don't know, either. Only, in general terms, it is to "never surrender," to fight the Radical hordes to the bitter end, "to go down with colors flying," and, in fine, we suppose to die in the very last ditch.

All this talk is very absurd—alike the fears and the prayers. By custom and by courtesy, the four months' interval between the popular election and the inauguration of a new President, is used by the retiring Chief Magistrate simply to close up the business of his own term, and to smooth the way for his successor. He may find it imperatively necessary to continue, for the moment, a policy not approved by the incoming Administration or by the popular voice; but he does not initiate new schemes to resist the popular will, or organize opposition for those that are to come after him.

Thus, for example, President JEFFERSON, writing in the interval between the popular election of his successor, MADISON, (in November, 1808,) and the inauguration on the 4th of March, 1809, said:

> "I am so near the time of my retirement from office that I feel no passion, I take no part, I express no sentiment. *It appears to me just to leave to my successor the commencement of those measures which he will have to prosecute*, and for which he will be responsible."

And this is precisely the frame of mind appropriate to an upright ruler. Nor does it matter in the least whether his successor is of the same political school with himself or the opposite. In either case, the duty of the Executive is equally clear. It is simply to leave to his successor the charge of those strokes of policy which the people may fairly be supposed to have indorsed, by electing him for the four years to come. The will of the people having already been expressed in November, it would be as unpatriotic as it would be discourteous to take advantage of the formal interval between that month and the ensuing March to thwart that will, and place stumbling-blocks in the path of the new President.

Especially is this true in our Republic, where the Executive is but a fraction of the Government, and hence can voluntarily relax its action, and can delay measures without the peril which a similar policy would entail upon an autocracy. It is in recognition of this peculiarity that DE TOCQUEVILLE, referring to precisely the point under discussion, (the four months' interval,) says: "A nation used to the administration of a powerful executive authority would be infallibly convulsed by an election. In the United States, the action of the Government may be slackened with impunity, because it is always weak and circumscribed."

Measures undoubtedly there are (and especially those which concern our foreign relations) which must be carried on without much regard to the Presidential election. We must always present an equable front to sister Powers, and guard against appearing to wait upon domestic elections in order to fulfill Governmental obligations or to discharge international courtesies. For example, it would be neither wise nor dignified to postpone the consideration of the *Alabama* negotiations on account of a change of Presidents next March. Nor would it be wise to lose golden opportunities in dealing with other Powers—to forget that we have existing affairs with Mexico, or that we may have them with Cuba or Canada.

But all these things are well understood; nor is it these which the speculations already referred to discuss. They mean the *Domestic* questions—the great central question of reconstruction and its corollaries—they mean, in brief, the very issues on which the late election turned. Now, regarding these, it is clear that official courtesy, respect for the will of the people, and the inspirations of patriotism, all make it the duty of the outgoing Administration to aid, not obstruct, the incoming.

As to its actively resisting the popular will, and obstinately and obtrusively substituting for it the condemned policy, that is not to be thought of. We are not to expect old and deliberate conviction to be abandoned. There may be exigencies which seem to require the repetition of old methods; but past history may relieve the fears (and the *hopes*) of those whom the obvious propriety of the case does not convince and satisfy.

His Visit to New-York.

Gen. GRANT is coming to New-York to spend a week or two. Now let those who have, during the political campaign, been his particular friends, those who have been his adversaries but henceforth desire to be his particular friends, those who consider themselves particularly fit to fill some one of the offices which will soon be at his disposal, and those who have friends particularly anxious to serve the country in nice fat places,—let all these, and everybody else, show Gen. GRANT, and show each other, that they know how to behave themselves, by refraining from *boring* him, or pressing their merits upon his notice, during his visit to the metropolis.

We know that the devices of an office-hunting bore are many and strange. We know that if the Coming Man take a drive in the Park, he will find them galloping all round him, and attempting to get their vehicles past his; and if a chance were offered to talk to him, they might begin about horse-flesh, but presently would plunge him, or rather themselves, into the more interesting subject of flesh-pots. If he take a walk down Wall-street, they will try to inveigle him into their meshes under the pretence of explaining its mysteries, while at the same time they cram their cards into his vest pocket, to be used for future reference. If he enter a box in the theatre or opera, they will make an effort to get at him to explain the plot, as a means of laying the foundations for another sort of plot. If he take a drive down Broadway, they will try to plant a few words in his ear while his carriage is wedged in between the omnibusses. If he enter Trinity or Grace to pray, they will try to get him into their pews as a nice way of preying upon him. They will take the shape of servants at his hotel, waiters at his table, chambermaids in his apartment, bell-boys at his door, barbers at his beard. They will assume the form of deacons, jockeys, millionaires, freedmen, scholars, original abolitionists, old Californians, clergymen, veteran soldiers, doctors, poets, tailors and tinkers, nobs and gentlemen. Most of them will be very talkative and smart, but others will try to be very grim and reticent, and look wise and profound. Some of them will have rare and curious things to offer him; some of them deeply important things to tell him; some of them charming cousins who are dying to know him; some of them terrible tales that he ought to hear; some of them fragrant cigars that he ought to puff; some of them great experience that he ought to profit by; some of them funny things that would split his sides; some of them will want to tell him his own pedigree—others the pedigree of his children; some will seek to show him high life—others low life; some to instruct him how to carry on his Administration—others to show him how they carry on theirs. But they may all be assured that he sees clear through them, to the buttons on the backs of their coats; and though he will not take everybody for an office-hunting bore, he will never take an office-hunting bore for anything else.

We mean to say that such things as we have spoken of might be, if we did not give the present warning—if we did not take the liberty of letting out one of GRANT's secrets, by saying that after ordering the destruction of all place-seeking letters, a few days ago, he determined upon the policy he would pursue during his visit to New-York—which was to get the photograph of every place-hunter that comes within gunshot of him, and send them to Washington, to be filed away in a conspicuous place, where they will constantly remind him of his determination never to give any one of them any office or any favor, during the entire term of his administration. We should think that where courtesy might fail, where manliness might be forgotten, where self-respect might be ignored, this warning ought to have its effect. If it do, Gen. GRANT will find the sweet pastures and still waters of New-York more refreshing to his soul than the sidewalks of Galena or the fever-marshes around the White House. Let us have peace.

Work Before the Republican Party.

The Republican leaders are not to be allowed to forget the responsibilities incident to victory. The battle they have won entails upon them duties which it were criminal to forget. A remembrance of past services doubtless contributed not a little to the triumph achieved; but the main strength of the party, beside that derived from the personal qualities of its candidate, was the reliance placed on its disposition and ability to fulfill the just expectations of the country.

On this subject we are glad to see influential journals urging upon the party the necessity of cultivating a broad and liberal spirit, and of addressing itself to the task before it with a sincere desire to restore amity, promote prosperity, and purify the administration of the Government. The services rendered during the war are not a reserved capital, which can be made the basis of an everlasting party credit; nor are the blunders and wrong-doing of the Democracy a pretext for the perpetual display of an offensive spirit, or for indifference to the most obvious duties. "We hope and expect to see the issues of the late canvass pass into oblivion," remarks the Providence *Journal*, and the same idea we trace in a dozen other quarters. Among others, the St. Louis *Democrat* insists that the "Let-us-have-peace" declaration of Gen. GRANT shall be verified in the policy of the party that elected him. Not proscription, nor bitterness of spirit, but magnanimity, energy, good faith and wisdom are the qualities which the *Democrat* demands at the hands of a Republican Congress.

> "We must put aside war and the methods of war. The Republican Party must cease to regard its success as necessary to the safety of the country. It must cease to strain its powers, cease to tolerate any corruptions or abuses, no matter how much it may cost to uproot them. It must reform the whole civil system, and must select as rulers men who have some qualifications as practical statesmen, and not persons whose only virtue is intense hostility to rebels. It must consult the financial and industrial interests of the country, and shape its legislation to protect the honor of the nation by increasing its wealth and developing its resources. It must strike with vigorous arm at all those abuses which years of violent partisanship have engendered or nourished to alarming proportions—abuse of patronage, abuse of party spirit and power, frauds in office and frauds in elections. Instead of ousting a dozen Democrats because they were illegally elected, the Republicans must shape legislation to secure legal and fair elections. In short, the Republican Party must prove that it cannot only preserve the Government, but wisely administer it, or, the necessity of the war having passed, the party will cease to have any claim upon the public confidence."

The *Democrat* is right. The Republican Party will be as false to itself as to the country if it proceed on the supposition that the paramount object of its existence is the exclusion of Democrats from office, and the keeping open of issues growing out of the war. As matters of principle, these are settled. The verdict just pronounced by the people disposes of them as points of controversy between the parties. The question as to reconstruction is no longer whether it shall be overthrown or upheld, but how what remains of it shall be usefully and effectively administered. In the States where it is finished, the proper aim will be to insure the successful working of the Governments resulting from it, and the cultivation of a spirit that shall interest all classes in their continuance and success. If peace is to be secured, it must be sought in this way. The first step—the creation of a conviction that the National Government recognizes the local Governments—has already been made safe, as the movement in South Carolina clearly shows. What remains to be effected is contingent in a large degree upon change in the Southern temper; and it is in the power of the Republican Party to cultivate this, and at the same time adhere firmly to the principles on which its policy has been founded.

Fiscal and financial questions furnish a field for effort which should under no pretence be neglected. In regard to these, the party has no time to lose—no strength to spare. It has done much toward lightening the load of taxation, but by wise economy and an enlightened and impartial revision of the system of taxation, it may accomplish much more. It is pledged, moreover, so to improve the public credit that the burden of the debt may be reduced, and its management freed from the errors which have hitherto attended it. Repudiation, like rebellion, is dead. There is no need for fighting *that* enemy any longer. The energy which, in the campaign, was expended upon the question of principle, will now be required to execute plans to which the party by its platform is solemnly committed.

Surrendering a Sound Principle.

The opinion of intelligent and careful financiers in regard to Mr. McCULLOCH's willingness to relieve tightness in Wall-street, by the reissue of greenbacks, is correctly expressed by the Springfield *Republican* when it says:

> "Mr. McCULLOCH is in danger of losing the best part of his reputation. His attempt on Saturday to interfere in the grand New-York stock speculation was a weakness we did not expect from him. That speculation was one of the healthiest rascalities in our financial history, and as it was not seriously affecting the general business either of the City or the country, it should have been suffered to spread its ruin and leave its lessons as freely as it might. The country is finding it very hard work to get in its greenbacks, and to let any out after having once redeemed them, is nearly a crime. Mr. McCULLOCH holds forty-four millions of greenbacks in reserve, that he can reissue, if he has a mind to, and the very fact that he is even thinking of doing such a thing is a scandal to his record and his reputation. It is a relief to find that he has only let out as yet some of the temporary three per cent certificates, which he can more easily get back. But even this, even the suggestion that he thought of adding for a moment and in any way to the volume of the currency, was a concession to speculation and high prices the interests of the country did not demand, and which his reputation could not afford."

It is unfortunate for Mr. McCULLOCH's reputation that, after embarassing business by an unwise contraction, he is now ready to disturb and injure it by a yet more unwise inflation.

The only tenable opposition to contraction related to the time of the experiment and the haste with which it was pushed. The principle was unquestionably sound, and the tendency of its application was to bring us nearer specie payments. It is possible, perhaps, to approach the result more gradually, and as a consequence of enlarged requirements of industry and trade. But having carried contraction to a certain point, and the temporary inconvenience it occasioned having been overcome, the gain arising from it should be carefully preserved. Certainly nothing should be done to reopen the question of values as affected by the volume of currency, or to destroy the good accruing from contraction by a renewal of inflation.

By yielding to the clamor of speculators, Mr. McCULLOCH carries out a part of Mr. PENDLETON's doctrine. That gentleman has consistently maintained that the Government would be justified in resorting to moderate inflation as a means of imparting a stimulus to enterprise. The position of the inflationists generally is that one of the functions of the Government is to extricate business from stagnation, and speculators from difficulty, by issuing greenbacks whenever called for. The effect of this policy is, however, so manifestly dangerous that the people voted it and its Democratic advocates down, on the Third of November. The judgment then pronounced was that inflation is an evil leading inevitably to national bankruptcy; that, whatever inconvenience may, for a time, be experienced, it is of small moment compared with the consequences attendant upon the issue of more greenbacks. This judgment, it seems, the Secretary of the Treasury is not unwilling to reverse. To meet an emergency originating in banking mismanagement and speculative unscrupulousness, he is willing to surrender the principle of which he was formerly an over-zealous promoter, and to accept the principle of which Mr. PENDLETON is a conspicuous expounder. We trust that Mr. McCULLOCH will abandon his purpose, whether the stringency in Wall-street be increased or lessened. It is not the duty of the Treasury to keep watch in the interest of men who are quite sharp enough to take care of themselves. Above all, it is neither the right nor the duty of the Treasury to render specie payments more remote than ever, and to sacrifice the national welfare in an effort to benefit a particular class.

The hopelessness of the effort adds to its folly. Nothing that the Secretary can do will prevent the recurrence of the evil now complained of. Bank managers may, if they choose, continue parties to the locking-up process. Speculators may bring gold from Canada, and employ it in buying greenbacks, to be put away in drawers until the object aimed at be secured. The latter plan is one which, we are informed, has already been acted upon to a large extent, and it may be enlarged as fast as foreign gold can be brought into the market. There is no limit to its application except in the borrowing power of the operators or the amount of greenbacks available. The Secretary cannot prevent it if he would. If he attempt to counteract it by supplying more currency, he will find that he is simply increasing the facilities of the speculators, who are enabled, by the method we have indicated, virtually to produce contraction, and who, by suddenly letting loose the greenbacks they accumulate, may, in turn, produce expansion. The more Mr. McCULLOCH attempts to do, therefore, the worse he will render the financial condition of the country.

From this unpleasant dilemma there is but one escape. There will be no complete exemption from difficulties which place the currency at the mercy of speculators, until we regain a hard cash basis. The realization of that is necessarily a work of time. And nothing will more surely defer it, or render resumption more costly and painful, than schemes for meeting a temporary emergency by setting afloat more paper money. If the country is ever to be made financially secure, the Treasury must firmly and consistently resist every measure tending to inflation, under whatever circumstances it be recommended. There is no safety except in steadfast adherence to a principle confessedly sound.

Assessments for Paving.

NEW-YORK, May 27, 1868.

DEAR SIR: The assessment for paving Nassau-street with wood pavement has been confirmed. In behalf of one or more parties who remonstrated against the assessment, I intend to institute a suit to cause the assessment lien to be removed from their premises, and I recommend to you to omit to pay the assessment until the said suit shall have been determined. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN ELY, Attorney for Remonstrants.

We are sorry we cannot oblige Mr. ELY. We have already paid our assessment for paving Nassau-street with wood pavement and consider it money well expended. We only wish all the demands made upon us for expenditures under the City Government were as just and had as much to show in return for the money. Nassau-street has now a most excellent pavement—smooth, easy for carriages, noiseless and comfortable for everybody, living or doing business on the street or only riding through it; and that is more than can be said for almost any other street in the City. The condition of our pavements is simply disgraceful. Even the Belgian pavement, which we seem to consider sufficient for the very best of our streets, is only used in European cities for the second-class streets, and is rapidly giving place everywhere to improved styles of pavement. But we suppose we must be content to lag some ten or twenty years behind the third and fourth rate cities of Europe in this, as in everything else involving the comfort and convenience of city life.

As for the system of trying to prevent improvements, or to escape paying for them, by such suits as Mr. ELY is carrying on, we regard them as the grand obstacles to the advance of the City. We see by our law reports that Mr. ASTOR resists paving Thirty-third-street in this way, and the same means have deprived Ninth-street and some others of the advantages of new pavements and retained for them the old cobble-stone pavement, which is unquestionably the worst ever tolerated in any civilized town, and which is not tolerated now anywhere in the world except in New-York. The law which requires the owners of property on a street to pay for paving it, and which gives them the power of saying what sort of pavement it shall have, is an absurd and ridiculous law for a large city; and in this City it is extensively availed of by persons who dislike to pay for anything of a public nature, to prevent improvements of every sort. If only the people who own property on a street ever *used* that street, there would be some sense in giving them control of its pavements; but as all the streets of a city are used, or are liable to be used, by all its inhabitants, who have, therefore, an interest in all its streets, the pavements of a city ought to be regulated, put down, controlled and paid for by the city at large. Then we could have a uniform system of pavement—as we have of police, of sewerage, &c.,—adapted to the necessities of the City at large. At present, this department of our affairs is just about as chaotic and inefficient as every other.

MINOR TOPICS.

We are much obliged to the Board of Aldermen for having yesterday laid over the resolutions which were introduced to increase the salary of the Keeper of the City Hall to $3,750. If, when the resolution again comes up, they will kick it out of doors, we will again express our obligations to them.

Now the election is over, cannot President JOHNSON afford to let the country have the benefit of an honest administration of the Internal Revenue law? Why may not Supervisors be appointed in the various districts, so as to set the machinery of the law in operation? Secretary McCULLOCH in rejecting most of Mr. ROLLINS' nominations is supposed to have been acting under the President's directions. If he had a tithe of the courage and independence which his position requires, he would have put an end to this state of things long ago. But it is time it was ended in some way.

As a matter of course nobody can have any objection to the Democratic electors who have been chosen voting for Gen. GRANT, so as to make his election apparently unanimous. But the Democrats will be disappointed if they expect to make much out of the General by so shallow and transparent a device. Not one of them will get an office on account of it, which he would not be equally sure of getting without it. Appointments will, we are confident, be made because the office *needs the man*, not because the man needs or wants the office. If the Democrats had voted for GRANT when their votes would have helped his election, instead of denouncing and abusing him as they did, they would have acted much more wisely than they did. For their electors to vote for him now would be only a confession of their past blunder.

The ten Western States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Kansas, and Nebraska gave a majority of 285,000 for Gen. GRANT. These States, which contain more than one-third of the population of the Union, voted solid against SEYMOUR and Pendletonianism.

If the Presidential election means anything financially, it means that we are to drift to specie payments as soon as possible. This being the case, everything now done by the Government that tends to inflate prices is just so much in the contrary direction, and must mislead and injure the business of the country. If the price of gold be illegitimately forced up here the country misunderstands the circumstance, and prices throughout the country are consequently inflated. Therefore, if the Government be in want of currency to pay its current expenses the wisest course for the Treasury is to avail itself, to the extent necessary, of the gold lying idle in its vaults, and not, in the absence of law, to increase the irredeemable paper currency. It may be taken for granted that such will be the course of the Treasury.

Is there any particular necessity for making the apertures of the street letter-boxes so small that only letters of the smallest size can be pushed into them? We tried yesterday to post a double letter for City delivery, but it could not be forced into the box, so we had to make a special journey to a Station. Where is the necessity, or the wisdom, of this arrangement?

We notice that two ladies of a scientific and lecturing turn of mind have formed a "mission" for themselves of unquestionable value. Mrs. MARY JONES, M. D., has commenced a series of lectures to ladies in the Forsyth-street Church, on the *Health and Diseases of Women and Children*, illustrating her lectures by manikins and *papier maché* preparations, and displaying great knowledge of her subject. And Miss JULIA COLMAN, Professor of Botany, Hygiene, and the Philosophy of Food, has commenced a series of lectures to ladies in Brooklyn, on *Healthful Food*, showing the art of preparing food so that it shall be both wholesome and palatable, and distributing specimen preparations among the audience. Both of these courses of lectures should be crowded by ladies, and female lecturers of this sort should be multiplied indefinitely.

There is no doubt that Mr. SEYMOUR's oft-repeated attempts to stir up prejudice against New-England, operated greatly to his disadvantage in the six New-England States. The intelligent voters of those States refused to elevate to the Presidency a man who had made them the special subject of attack.

A Boston man, Mr. EDWARD S. BENSON, has been elected Mayor of Yokohama, Japan, with a salary of $3,500 in gold, and a house free of rent. Another American, H. W. GRINNELL, of this City, has lately been appointed Inspector-General of the Japanese navy. Another, Gen. PAUL FRANK, is Chief of Ordnance in the Japanese army. Gen. WARD and Capt. BURGEVINE, both Americans, long led a foreign detachment of the Chinese army, and still another American, named BURLINGAME, is in the diplomatic service of the same country. Evidently China and Japan are the countries for our disappointed Democratic friends. Perhaps the seven or eight hundred office-seekers whose applications for positions—perhaps we ought to say whose generous offers to aid in the administration of the Government—strew the floor of Gen. GRANT's headquarters, might find solace in the East. They sadly need able-bodied Americans in China and Japan. Don't all go at once!

The Paris *Presse* thinks it a little singular that a soldier should be elected to the Presidency of the most peacefully-inclined of nations, while all the warlike monarchies of Europe are headed by peace men who are continually making the most pacific assurances. It is not a little unfortunate that not only abroad, but at home, people have become accustomed to look on Gen. GRANT only as a soldier. His career in the army was merely a brief, but glorious episode of his life. He secured his first position in the army by the display, as a clerk in Gov. YATES' office at Springfield, Ill., of fine administrative ability. His success in command of the army was due, as Gen. SHERMAN pointed out in the famous letter in which he called GRANT "WASHINGTON's legitimate successor," less to his "knowledge of grand strategy" than to his common sense. Finally in retiring from the army, as he virtually did in accepting the Republican nomination, he fully expressed his desire and ardent love for peace. Our common-sense Presidents, as well as our common-sense soldiers, have always been the most successful ones. Witness Presidents WASHINGTON and JACKSON in the past, and GRANT in the future. Martinets in politics and the army have always been failures. Witness McCLELLAN and BEAUREGARD among the military, and SEYMOUR and JOHNSON among politicians.

As the Loew Bridge is about to be removed from Broadway, it is proposed to set it up somewhere in the Central Park. But if it is too inconvenient and unsightly for its present right-angled, common-place locality, it would look still worse among the gracious prospects and winding ways of the Park, where its rigid, straight lines would be a sort of offence against the genius of the place. Don't let us have that metallurgic make-shift in our beautiful Park. It can be turned to some use at Hell Gate as a machinery for hauling away the reefs, and, indeed, it is of some use where it is, especially on market days; so that it should not be pulled down till the wise women of the East have brought their Thanksgiving turkeys across, from that other and far greater nuisance, Washington Market.

The Spaniards, instead of falling behind the English and the Americans in the way of liberal reform, are disposed to go beyond them. Gen. ORENSE's Valentia programme proposes the abolition of the death punishment and imprisonment. He does not think that killing and shutting up are the best means of improving or protecting society. Another of his paragraphs, speaking of the Custom-houses, adds, in parenthesis, "while they last." He evidently thinks the Custom-houses should be abolished. It is needless to say that the most civilized nations are dead against that item of reform. Custom-houses are grand State machines, in the best regulated nations. The gallows and the dungeon seem also indispensable in society. Time, however, may alter men's minds concerning these institutions, and they might not be so very much respected in 1968. As for those Spaniards, it is very possible they may steal a march upon the Anglo-Saxons, in a few social respects, in spite of their antecedents.

Sea-Captain LAGIER, of the *Buonaventura*, who built that ship for GARIBALDI in 1858, and brought the Canary exiles back to Spain on it, recently, has been distinguishing himself in a

new character, as a financier of state. He announces that he owns about 20,000 *douros*, or dollars, and offers 500 of them to the nation, if the million of Spaniards who are worth so much will each do the same, and thus furnish a patriotic purse of 500 millions. The editors, poor men, are all highly in favor of the proposal and give LAGIER their applause. Something handsome, no doubt, would be realized in this way if the Spaniards were sufficiently enthusiastic, like the French in 1790. But, as it stands, it is of course preposterous

The first lecture of Prof. DOREMUS was a very interesting one, and calculated, even in the midst of the hurry and levity of every day life in general, to give strange and striking ideas of the world and its origin—ideas which will continue to haunt the mind, leading it by degrees to some higher views of science. Chemistry, in answer to the old question "How did the world begin?" says it grew from the thin air we breathe! It certainly shows that the most solid parts of the earth can be turned into liquids and gases—that the surface coating of the globe is composed of oxygen—and that the gases can be turned into liquids first, and then into solids. Chemistry is the most surprising and beautiful of all the sciences; and subjects like those handled by the Professor exercise and expand the intellect in an unanswerable way, tending always to take men more or less out of their mere animal ways and instincts.

A young woman in Richmond recently charged a United States official there with having committed rape upon her, and he was indicted upon her affidavit. When the case came on for trial, a few days ago, she testified that all her previous statements and affidavits were false, and that she had made the charge at the instance of other parties for base purposes. The accused was immediately acquitted, amid the applause of the spectators, which was all very well, but we should think not altogether enough. The real culprits should at once have been indicted and punished for their offence and for the injury done to the man they intended to victimize. In this country juries are always prompt in rendering severe verdicts in cases where women claim to have been personally wronged; and this fact is undoubtedly often taken advantage of by designing parties. It ought to be shown that the game may be a dangerous one.

Dr. A. W. HALL's suggestion, made in a paper read a few evenings since before the Society of Practical Engineers, for avoiding accidents on railroads resulting from the breaking or displacement of rails, is a good one and at the same time quite practicable. Dr. HALL suggests that a second, or safety rail, be laid inside the working rail and that the wheels of the cars be made with a double tread. The safety rail being about a quarter of an inch lower than the working rail would not, under ordinary circumstances, be touched by the car wheels. Should, however, the outer rail be displaced the inner tread of the wheel would fall on the safety rail and the cars would be carried along as before, without the passengers being conscious that anything unusual had occurred. As old rails might be thus utilized, the cost of laying a track of safety rails would not, it is estimated, exceed $3,500 per mile. What railway is there in this country that has not suffered enough loss by broken rails to lay a track of safety rails throughout its entire extent ten times over? A suggestion was made years ago, in an English paper, that a middle rail should be laid on all tracks, and that each car should be provided with wheels with deep flanges, placed beneath the body of the car and running on the central track. Thus, in the event of either rail giving way, the central rail would come into play. Dr. HALL's suggestion, however, is better than the English one. Which of our railroads will first provide its track with safety rails?

AMUSEMENTS.

STEINWAY HALL.

Mr. J. E. HANER, an American artist, who has studied in Europe, gives his first grand concert at this establishment to-night. The programme is an interesting one, and will be rendered by Mr. HANER, Mme. DE LAGRANGE, Mr. J. W. HILL, Mr. EBEN, Mr. W. KOPTA and others. Mr. HANER plays a "Reverie d' un Inventeur," a duet by LYSBERG, with Mr. COLBY; a fugue in A major, by HUMMEL, and a Caprice "Neapolitain" by himself.

ALLEMANIA HALL.

The last performance of Prof. ROHDE's celebrated panorama of "Earth and Man" will take place to-night, other engagements rendering the close of the present series imperative. We have repeatedly directed attention to this admirable exhibition of the wonders of Creation, and have nothing to add now, except that those who have not witnessed it should take the opportunity of now doing so.

DE CORDOVA.

Mr. DE CORDOVA is to repeat his lecture, "The Spratts at Saratoga," this evening, in the Music Hall, adjoining Pike's Opera House, for the benefit of the Sunday School attached to St. Peter's Church.

New-York Athletic Club.

The first semi-annual games of the New-York Athletic Club, last evening, at the new Empire City Skating Rink, on Third-avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, were witnessed by a large concourse of people. The rink is a magnificent structure, with arches having the largest clear span in America. It is 350 feet in length, 170 feet wide and 70 feet high, with a ground floor and raised platform for spectators, accommodating an audience of 10,000 persons. Dodworth's Band was present and rendered choice music at intervals during the evening. The exercises were as follows:

Standing Broad Jump—First, P. M. BRODERICK, of the New-York Athletic Club; distance 11.65 feet. Second, JOHN GREEN, of Philadelphia, 11 feet 3 inches.

Seventy-five Yards Race—First heat, Wm. B. CURTIS, of the New-York Athletic Club; time, 9 seconds. Second heat, F. W. STONE, of JOHN WOOD's Gymnasium; time, 9¾ seconds. Third heat, E. R. EDWARDS, New-York, 9½ seconds. Fourth heat, W. B. CURTIS, New-York Athletic Club, first, 9 seconds; F. W. STONE, New-York, second, 9¼ seconds. Twelve started.

Standing High Jump—First, JOHN GOLDIE, Caledonian Club, 4 feet 4½ inches; second, ADAM WALKER, Caledonian Club, 4 feet 4 inches. Eight competitors.

Two Hundred and Twenty Yards Race—First, FRANK JOHNSON, New-York Athletic Club; time, 28 seconds; second, WM. B. CURTIS, New-York Athletic Club; time, 28¼ seconds.

Running Broad Jump—First, JOHN GOLDIE, Caledonia Club, 16 feet 6 inches; second, F. W. STONE, 16 feet 5 inches. Eight competitors.

Putting the Shot—First, ALEX. GRAHAM, Caledonia Club, 35 feet 5 inches; second, H. E. BUERMEYER, New-York Athletic Club, 34 feet 5 inches. Nine competitors.

One-Mile Walk—First, J. E. RUSSELL, New-York Athletic Club, 7 minutes 57½ seconds; second, S. WILKINS, 7 minutes 51 seconds. Seven competitors.

Mr. RUSSELL's walking was a splendid exhibition, and drew forth loud applause. There was now an exhibition of French velocipedes, two of which were driven rapidly around amid the plaudits of the audience. The programme was then proceeded with as follows:

Running High Jump—First, F. W. STONE, J. Wood's Gymnasium, 5 feet 2 inches. Second, W. L. CAMPBELL, Caledonian Club, 4 feet 11 inches. Six competitors.

Four Hundred and Forty Yards Race—First, H. S. MAGRANE, New-York Athletic Club, 1 minute 2 seconds. Second, J. HALLIDAY, Caledonian Club, 1 minute 3 seconds. Seven starters.

Standing Three Jumps—First, B. M. BRODERICK, New-York Athletic club, 33 feet 8 inches. Second, W. L. CAMPBELL, Caledonian Club, 31 one feet 5 inches. Five competitors.

Half-mile Race—First, H. S. MAGRANE, New-York Athletic Club, 2 minutes, 26 seconds. Second, J. HALLIDAY, Caledonian Society, 2 minutes 27¼ seconds. Six competitors.

Mr. EDWARD RUSSELL, President of the Athletic Club, during the evening gave a fine exhibition with the Kehoe clubs. The Police force did its duty well in keeping the ring clear, especially Officer CORNISH, of the Nineteenth Precinct. The exercises closed at a late hour, and the audience separated well pleased with the entertainment. The New-York Athletic Club is thus finely established, and gives promise of a long and useful career.

TELEGRAMS.

SPAIN.

The Republican Cause Gaining Ground.

MADRID, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The party in favor of a Republic is gaining ground. Gen. PIERRAD has united with Don ESCALANTE to push forward the Republican cause. The Democrats express some dissatisfaction at this coalition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament Dissolved—Issue of Writs for the Election.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Queen's proclamation, dissolving Parliament, was promulgated to-day. The writs for the elections have been issued. They appoint the 10th day of December for the meeting of the the new Parliament.

RUSSIA.

Opening Session of the International Military Commission.

ST. PETERSBURG, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The International Military Commission, called by the Emperor ALEXANDER to draw up a Convention for the mitigation of the horrors of war, has commenced its sessions in this city under the presidency of the Russian Minister of War.

GERMANY.

Rescue of the Crew of the James F. Patten.

BREMEN, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Capt. PERCY and the remainder of the crew of the American ship *James F. Patten*, previously reported ashore near the mouth of the Weser, were taken from the wreck by the life-boat and landed in safety. The vessel will probably be a total loss.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Proposed Amendment of the Treaty of Paris.

VIENNA, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Vienna *Presse* says negotiations are now afoot for the purpose of amending the Treaty of Paris, so as to make the sovereignty of the Sublime Porte over the Danubian Principalities less illusory.

ARABIA.

The Imam of Muscat Dethroned.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Advices have been received here announcing that the Imam of Muscat has been dethroned without a struggle. The Chief of the Wahabees succeeds to the sovereignty.

WISCONSIN.

Important Convention at Prairie du Chien—The Project to Connect the Lakes and the Mississippi.

PRAIRIE DU CHIEN, Wis., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Convention called by the Governors of Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri and Minnesota, to adopt measures to secure aid from Congress to improve the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, met to-day. The attendance was large, and demonstrated that very great interest is felt in opening a channel of water communication by way of these rivers between the Lakes and the Mississippi River. Many prominent gentlemen from the States mentioned were present, including Gov. FAIRCHILD, of Wisconsin; Gov. MERRILL, of Iowa, and several members of Congress. Gen. ATWOOD, of Madison, was temporary, and Gov. MERRILL, of Iowa, permanent President. The report of Gen. WARREN, who has, under authority of Congress, made a survey of the Wisconsin River, is entirely favorable to the practicability of the improvement. Resolutions were proposed declaring that,

Whereas, The report of Gen. G. K. WARREN, the Engineer-in-Chief, shows that a navigable water channel of any depth connecting the Mississippi River and Lake Michigan by way of the Fox and Wisconsin Rivers, can be made at a moderate cost; therefore,

Resolved, That the immediate opening of such channel is demanded by the interests of the entire country, and that the work is one of national importance and a measure of defence in case of war; that the Senators and Representatives in Congress from the several States, be requested to urge the Government to undertake and complete the improvement at an early day; that a memorial be prepared, setting forth the character of the proposed improvement, and that statistics relating to it, be presented to the heads of departments and members of Congress; that the Governors of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska and Wisconsin are requested to unite in forwarding copies of such memorial to Governors of the other States, asking them to concur in such memorial, and lay it before their respective Legislatures, with the request that they adopt the practical measures to effect the objects desired, and that the President of this Convention, in his discretion, may appoint a committee to visit Washington to urge the subject of the improvement upon the attention of Congress.

These resolutions were adopted as the sense of the Convention.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Last Meeting of the Privy Council Under Lord Monck's Administration—Judicial Appointments.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The last meeting of the Privy Council under Lord MONCK's administration will be held at Quebec on Friday. All the members of the Government left here to-day to be present. Chief Justice RICHARDS has been appointed Chief Justice of the Court of Queen's Bench of Ontario, and Mr. Justice HAGARTY Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas.

Address to Lord Monck—The "International Land Bureau."

TORONTO, Ontario, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A deputation from the Legislature of Ontario, appointed to present an address to His Excellency, Lord MONCK, on his departure for England, left for Quebec this morning. W. CORNELL JEWETT is here to further establish his plan of an "International Land Bureau." He will submit his scheme to the Government at the earliest opportunity.

The State Base-Ball Convention at Albany.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Base-Ball Convention was held at the Assembly Chamber to-day, the session lasting from 11 o'clock this morning until 4 o'clock this afternoon, without intermission. Over seventy clubs were represented in the Convention, though only thirty-eight sent delegates. But eight clubs sent representatives from Albany and the western part of the State. The most important action of the Convention was that which resulted in the expulsion of the Mutual Club for infringing the Constitution of the Association by reinstating DUFFY. After the Club had been expelled, and the Judiciary Committee's action sustained, the Mutual Club were reinstated with but one dissenting voice. The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Z. VOORHIES.
Vice-Presidents—First, J. W. Schofield; second, G. Lewis.
Recording Secretary—M. J. Kelly.
Corresponding Secretary—H. W. Garfield.
Treasurer—G. H. Albro.
Delegates to the National Convention—Messrs. Herring, Tassie, Wildey, Page, Murtha, Wheeler, Maltoon and McKeon.
Judge-Advocates—Messrs. Belton and Wheeler.

The Convention adjourned to meet in Albany Nov. 11, 1869.

Close of the Session of the Knights of Pythias at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Pythias adjourned their annual session last evening, to meet in the City of Richmond, Va., on the second Tuesday in March. A constitution was adopted for the entire Order. The ritual was amended, and many important changes made. The delegates from the various States were splendidly entertained during their stay by the Grand Lodge of Delaware. The most important action taken during the session was the refusal to recognize the proposed branch of the Order styled "Conclaves."

Break in the Erie Canal—The Cole-Hiscock Case.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

One hundred feet of the tow-path of the Erie Canal has given out, on the four-mile level, seven miles west of Schenectady. It will take four days to repair it. The water in the adjacent river (Mohawk) is very high and is still rising. All the surrounding flats are inundated.

The Cole-Hiscock trial will not commence until to-morrow. Considerable time will be occupied in procuring a jury.

THE ELECTIONS.

Further Returns from Missouri—The Republican Majority Increasing.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The *Republican* says: "One hundred and one counties in the State give MCCLURG, Republican, for Governor, a majority of 11,619." That paper figures the Lower House of the Legislature as follows: 80 Radicals, 57 Democrats, 7 doubtful. The Senate will be 25 Radicals, 9 Democrats. The *Democrat* says: "One hundred and three counties in the State give GRANT a majority of 21,817; MCCLURG, 16,343." That paper thinks the counties to hear from will give a small Democratic majority. It claims 92 members to the Lower House of the Legislature, without counting uncertain counties.

Details of the Vote in in Missouri.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 9.

Our returns from the southwest come in splendidly. We begin to believe that its majority has been estimated too low rather than too high by our friends in that section. In Cedar, GRAVELLY's county, KELSO gets a majority, which shows that the influence of Col. GRAVELLY has been strongly used against the regular candidate. But no other county yet heard from gives KELSO any majority, or enough votes to materially affect Col. BOYD's majority over the Democratic candidate, and we judge that he is elected by at least 2,000. The counties in that district, thus far reported, give 2,642 majority for GRANT, and the remaining counties should more than double it.

More complete returns from the Ninth District render DYER's success less probable, though Monroe is still held back. The Third will give probably 1,800 majority against BUSH. We cannot form any opinion as yet what the majority will be against the Constitutional Amendment, but it is undoubtedly beaten, and runs behind in almost every section of the State.

We have returns from eighty-seven counties, though in some only majorities are given, and in some we have the full vote for GRANT, but only the majority for State or Congressional ticket. The footings for the eighty-seven counties, by districts, are as follows:

	Grant.	Seymour.	McClurg.	Phelps.
St. Louis	16182	13438	15677	14016
Second District	3713	2323	3386	2616
Third District	2292	3314	2255	3336
Fourth District	4475	1803	3804	1367
Fifth District	8712	4492	7997	4449
Sixth District	4189	4510	4069	4575
Seventh District	6461	5513	5739	4632
Eighth District	6961	5513	5763	4632
Ninth District	4165	4300	3954	4417
Totals	64212	45677	58499	44373
Majority for Grant in eighty-seven counties				18535
Majority for McClurg in eighty-seven counties				14126

The remaining counties ought to add fully 3,000 to these majorities, making the majority for the State ticket over 17,000, and a majority for GRANT about 22,500. Which, considering that the Democrats have bought Registers, and polled over 10,000 illegal votes, is a tolerably satisfactory result.

Illinois Now Reports 44,000 Republican Majority—The "Banner District."

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Official returns from fifty-seven counties in Illinois show an increase of the popular vote for Congressman at large for two years of 44,000.

The Second Congressional District of Illinois is claimed the "Banner District" of the United States, having given Gen. FARNSWORTH 14,418 majority.

The Vote in Alabama Still Uncertain.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The vote in the State is still uncertain. Forty-six counties give GRANT 66,826 and SEYMOUR 59,464. Eighteen counties are yet to be heard from. The Republicans claim the State by 20 000.

Grant's Majority in Kansas from 18,000 to 20,000.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Leavenworth *Conservative* says GRANT's majority in Kansas will be 18,000, and thinks it may reach 20,000.

Election of a Republican Mayor in Charleston, S. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The result of the municipal election was announced this afternoon amid great excitement. Nearly 10,000 votes were cast, and PILLSBURY, Republican, was elected over LESESNE, citizens' candidate, by a majority of 17. The Citizen's Party talk of contesting the election.

Vote of Monroe County, New-York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The official vote of Monroe County for President, is: GRANT, 11,682; SEYMOUR, 10,019. GRANT's majority is 1,663.

RELIGIOUS.

The Primary Convention of the Episcopal Church at Utica.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Primary Convention of the Episcopal Church assembled at 10 o'clock this morning, in Grace Church, Rev. Dr. VAN DEUSEN, Rector. After preliminary religious exercises, Bishop COXE delivered an able sermon. At the afternoon session the special order for 3 o'clock was the choice of a Bishop for the new diocese. The leading candidates for the position were Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of Brooklyn; Rev. Dr. VAN DEUSEN, of Utica, and Rev. Dr. LEEDS, of Baltimore. After five ballots, the final choice of the Convention was Rev. Dr. LITTLEJOHN, of Brooklyn. This evening the members of the Convention are having a grand reception at the Butterfield House.

The Young Men's Christian Association—Convention at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The County Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association has been in session the whole day. The meeting in the evening was crowded, and stirring addresses were made by clergymen and laymen. HENRY VINCENT made an address, sketching lay work in England. To-morrow evening the Young Men's Christian Association will hold its second annual meeting.

The Cuba Sensation in New Orleans—Interesting Rumors.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

This evening's *Times* has an article giving the following rumors and reports current concerning the Cuban expedition, spoken of in the New-York *World* of yesterday. It says there is an organization in this city and the country, which has been in correspondence with the Cuban insurrectionary leaders for some time. The real headquarters of the movement are in this city, and the leader is not, as stated, Gen. HENNINGSEN. It says the statement that 3,000 men would leave this city in fifteen days will probably turn out to be true; that a number of parties engaged in this expedition have already left this city with passports for Cuba, and that on Tuesday evening two meetings were held in this city by those engaged in the movement.

End of the Scare in Tipton County, Tenn.—Unclaimed Arms at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The troops sent to Mason's depot last night returned this morning. They report all quiet there. Although a large body of negroes was there, no riotous proceedings occurred.

Fifteen boxes of new muskets arrived here yesterday morning from St. Louis, consigned to L. HELMAN, who refused to receive them. He denied knowing anything about them. They were stored, and will be sold to pay charges.

Dedication of the Free Institute of Industrial Science at Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The Worcester County Free Institute of Industrial Science was dedicated to-day with appropriate services. It is designed to furnish practical training in mechanic and natural science, and starts with an endowment of about $300,000, with Prof. C. O. THOMPSON as President. There was a large attendance of the leading educators of New-England.

Fire in Chicago—Census of the City.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

BRISTOL & ENGLE's tannery was totally destroyed by fire this evening. The loss was about $40,000, on which there is $29,000 insurance.

The school census just completed makes the population of Chicago 252,054, an increase since April last of 9,671.

An Indian Expedition Against the Hostile Tribes—Close of the Mining Season.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A Denver dispatch says: About 300 Indians left Maxwell's Ranche last week on an expedition against the hostile Indians. The miners from Montana report the mining season about closed. The weather in the mountains is cold, with but little snow, however.

Six inches of snow had fallen in St. Paul, Minn., since Sunday night.

Delegates to the Cattle-plague Convention.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The House to-day adopted the Senate resolution providing for the appointment of delegates to the Cattle-plague Convention, which meets in Springfield, Ill.

Snow in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A heavy snow-storm occurred here this morning, and a severe gale prevails on the lake.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11.—JAMES JACKSON, a St. Louis ruffian, was to-day sentenced by Recorder SWIFT to the State Prison for fifteen years for the attempted murder of a policeman. On hearing his sentence, JACKSON became very indignant and abusive to the Judge, and expressed ferociously his desire to shoot the policeman.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 11.—The greater portion of the brewery of FREDRICK MILLER, on Lake-avenue, in this city, was destroyed by fire this afternoon. Loss $16,000; insured for $8,000.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 11.—The County Seat of Maries County was burned on the 6th inst., together with all the county records and election returns.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Nov. 11.—E. T. DARLING, a prominent boat builder of this place, committed suicide early this morning by hanging himself. He had been laboring under temporary fits of insanity for some time. Recent losses in business and mental depression generally is supposed to have lead him to commit the rash act.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 11.—Yesterday morning Miss HANNAH O'NEILL, of Pittsburg, and Miss MARTHA J. MARTIN, of Baltimore, received the black vail at the Convent of the Sisters of Mercy in this City.

TROY, N. Y., Nov. 11.—Miss MARY E. MAGEE, daughter of Capt. MAGEE, of this city, committed suicide this morning by shooting herself through the heart with her father's revolver. Temporary insanity was the cause. She was 20 years of age.

ALBANY, Nov. 11.—The Governor has appointed GEORGE D. LAMONT, of Lockport, Justice of the Supreme Court for the Eighth Judicial District, in the place of NOAH DAVIS, resigned.

BUFFALO, Nov. 11.—There is a break in the canal near Schenectady, which will require four days to make the necessary repairs. The weather here is cold. It has been snowing for eight hours.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—WARNER W. THOMAS, a porter and bank watchman on State-street, committed suicide this evening by shooting himself with a pistol. He was a young man and unmarried. No cause is assigned for the act.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The Fraudulent Naturalizations—Necessity of Exposing Them.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

For the sake of American sovereignty, the existence of which is endangered by a new and stupendous attack upon the ballot-box, threatening to turn it into an instrument of revolution; for the honor of the State as a member of the Union; and for the safety of its internal administration—the election in this State should be contested.

During a few weeks next preceding the election thousands of naturalization certificates—your paper estimates them at 30,000—had issued from the Supreme and Superior Courts of this City, genuine as to signature and seal, but false in their recitals of fact—some running to fictitious, some to real names—but all fraudulent, though it may be assumed for the present purpose supposed by the courts when issuing them to be true in their recitals of fact. It was manifest that these certificates would be useless unless the parties holding them could be admitted to registry, and, during the past fortnight, it became known that from the composition of the Boards of Registration, the holders of these certificates, whose purpose was to apply for registration principally on the two last days of registering, would probably be subjected to severe scrutiny as to the merits of the certificates. To meet this contingency, it became the general belief that a resort would be had to the power of the *mandamus*, to be wielded by the same hands from which the certificates had issued, in order to compel the Boards under the penalties of fine and imprisonment passively to accept all names offered on the basis of these certificates so far as their merits were concerned, thus reducing the Boards into mere involuntary and passive instruments of registration, instead of leaving them to act as the guardians of the ballot-box. This scheme as to the *mandamus*, if it existed, was abandoned; but not until it had succeeded in inspiring the Boards of Registration with doubt and timidity sufficient to extensively demoralize them.

At this point, the District-Attorney made it public that in his opinion the certificates were conclusive upon the Boards, and this, in effect, was holding out to them the threat of prosecution in the Criminal Courts in case of refusal to respect them as such. In this connection, this officer applied to Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, an ex-member of the State Judiciary, for an opinion in favor of the assumed conclusiveness of the certificates. The motive of applying to him instead of to any one of the numerous eminent lawyers of the Democratic Party is obvious. It was to obtain an opinion which, coming from one supposed to occupy a high position in the Republican Party, would serve to estop it; while his opinion would derive weight from the fact that he had been upon the Bench. The desired opinion was furnished; and the evil purpose, for which it was artfully sought, fully accomplished. If the opinion is sound, it reveals a vital and profound defect in our election laws. It shows that American sovereignty rests upon anything but sure foundations, especially in States wherein judges are popularly elective and reëligible to office. If the opinion is unsound, however superficial and however factitious, it powerfully strengthened and quickened the demoralization already operating upon the Boards of Registration, and was the more mischievous because it came out—was designedly evoked—at too late an hour for the proper corrective to be sent after it. It is not extravagant to conclude that, united with other influences at work to the same end, it turned the scale against us on the Gubernatorial ticket. This evil influence came out at a moment when the Republican cause could afford to spare none of its strength. The Republican Party might claim to rely upon all its professed adherents, especially upon those who were intrusted with its confidence, and who assumed to be among its guiding lights.

The intelligent mind remonstrates against this opinion of Ex-Judge DAVIES as unsound, and properly looks to a different rule dictated by the nature and necessity of the case. The opinion *is* unsound. The proposition that this class of certificates is conclusive upon the Registrars, pursued through its logical sequences, renders the certificate equally conclusive upon the challengers at the polls, upon the inspectors of the polls, and upon the Courts, in which the subsequent election may be contested; that the party who has succeeded in deceiving the Court into issuing the certificate, and therefore the Government into bestowing a grant of citizenship, may turn round and use the certificate as a perfect shield against all further scrutiny from the Government into the verity of his claim, unless it may be in the *single* and *narrow* proceeding in the same Court to vacate the certificate; consequently that, as the certificates may be used as the basis of applications for registry during the last two days of registration, and but one Court or judicial day intervenes between this and the election, which is on the Tuesday following, the remedy of quashing the certificates prior to the election by motions in the Courts from which they emanated, is impossible—and therefore a fictitious and false election must be allowed to transpire before a cure can be applied. The author of that opinion cites, in support of it, 1 Selden, 263, Macarthy *vs.* Marsh; 7 Cranch, 420, Stark *vs.* Chesapeake Ins. Co.; 13 Wendell, 524, Ritchie *vs.* Putnam; 4 Peters, 393, Spratt *vs.* Spratt. Neither of these cases justify the position. A certificate of naturalization issued by a State Court has no more virtue than if issued by a Federal Court. It is a mere record license granted by the Federal Government through the function of a Court; and the Government, authorizing its issuance, can in its discretion regulate and prescribe checks against its abuse. And, if the State Government can permit its Courts to issue certificates under a Federal law, it may, except so far as the Federal Government may interfere, regulate and prescribe checks against the abuse of the certificate; and when a State does, without Federal interference, regulate and prescribe such checks, the Federal Government must be treated as acquiescing in this legislation.

Now, it is conceded that under the act of 1865, chapter 740, the Registrars may inquire into the fact whether the certificate is genuine—that is, has affixed to it the signature and seal of the Court. Why may they not inquire whether its recitals of fact are true? The certificate is fraudulent if forged; it is equally fraudulent if the facts recited in it are false. If the Registrars may go into the question of fraud in one particular, why not pursue it through all particulars? There is no reason against; there is every reason in favor of this power. Turning to the act, it authorizes them in terms to register "qualified and legal voters." This is a definition of their power and duty. Under the liberal construction which such a statute calls for, there is no room for reasonable doubt that the door for inquiry into the merits of the certificate is completely open to the Registrars. In truth, they, the challengers and the Election Inspectors, are so many checks provided by the statute against the abuse of the certificate; so many guardians over the purity of the ballot-box.

The proceedings in the United States Court last week relative to the naturalization frauds were striking a most healthful terror into the holders of these certificates. Had not the hands of the Registrars been tied as above explained, great numbers, who successfully registered, would no doubt have been deterred from applying for registration rather than incur the risk of examinations, which were most likely to result in their being handed over to the United States Commissioner. The order of Superintendent KENNEDY, that parties arrested at the polls for frauds in voting, should be taken before this officer, instead of before a Police Judge, was most wisely calculated immensely to protect the polls from spurious voting; but this order seems to have been neutralized by the partisan opinion of Commissioner BOSWORTH, namely, that to obtain a false certificate is a violation of the Federal law; but to use it is only a violation of the State law, of which the State authorities can alone take cognizance, and that therefore parties so arrested could not be carried before the Federal Commissioner. This opinion is directly in the face of the act of Congress of 1813, which makes it equally an offence to use as to obtain a fraudulent certificate; and directly in conflict with the charge last week made by the United States Judge to the Grand Jury of this district. These certificates of naturalization, supported by these outside aids, have proved to be a complete success. If this success is left undisturbed, the people of this State no longer own the ballot-box. The matter, therefore, has ceased to be a question of partisan power; it has become a question of popular right, and thus assumes the gravest proportion. The Republican Party owe it to the people, whose true interest it professes to espouse, to test the validity of the State election.

W. W. P.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 5, 1868.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

The *World's* Arithmetic Man has a Republican rival in Pennsylvania. The Democrats in a county town in that State challenged the right to vote of a young man who became of age on election day, on the ground that he was born at 7 o'clock in the evening, and would not become of lawful age until after the polls were closed. It was argued on his behalf that the law recognized no fractions of days, and that he would be entitled to vote even if he had not been born until nearly midnight. The Democratic election officers, however, contended that he must be between the age of 21 and 22 years, and that he would not reach that period until the hour of seven had passed. In reply to this, the young man's father asked the officers if they recognized 365 days and 6 hours as a year, and they replied that they did. He then showed that six leap-years had occurred in the lifetime of his son, and employed his mathematics further to demonstrate that the young man had lived twenty-one times 365 days and 6 hours, and had eighteen hours to spare.

Gov. GEARY, of Pennsylvania, says he has not been, is not now and will not be an aspirant for the position of United States Senator. He will be a candidate for a renomination for Governor.

Many of the political clubs in New-Orleans propose to keep up their organizations. Some of them, it is said, will resolve themselves into social clubs in order to preserve their organizations intact, until their services are again needed in the political field.

The New-Orleans *Times* calls for the convocation of a State Convention by the Louisiana Legislature, to prepare a permanent Constitution, which shall be submitted to the lawful voters of the State for their approval. It predicts that under the present State Government there will be perpetual discord, disturbance and hostility to the authorities; that the taxes will be resisted, the bonds of the State discredited, and every obstacle thrown in the way of the political functionaries. But the *Times* has never been friendly to the present State Government.

Since the election, a Democratic paper in this State, coolly tells its readers that it did not publish FRANK BLAIR's Brodhead letter because it thought it would injure the cause.

SEYMOUR's majority in Albany County officially, is 1,943; HOFFMAN's is 2,318. The total vote in the county is 26,217, an increase of 3,439 since last year.

One American who voted in California at the recent election was born in that State. It is declared by Western papers that all the others are carpet-baggers.

Later returns show that SIDNEY M. BARNES, Republican, is defeated in the Eighth Congressional District of Kentucky by GEORGE M. ADAMS, who gains largely in the mountain districts. GRANT carried the district, but BARNES falls a thousand votes behind him. The Kentucky delegation in Congress will, therefore, be all Democrats.

The St. Louis *Republican*, a Democratic paper, estimates the majority against negro suffrage in Missouri at about 20,000 votes.

The Charleston *News* makes the majority for GRANT in South Carolina 9,932, a Democratic gain since April last of 33,538. The majorities in the Congressional districts it gives as follows: First District, B. F. WHITTEMORE, Rep., 6,342; Second, C. C. BROWN, Rep., 12,500; Third, J. P. REED, Dem., 4,374; Fourth, W. D. SIMPSON, Dem., 4,536.

About sixty citizens of Syracuse have addressed to the Union League Club of this City a communication, pledging their hearty support, financially and otherwise, to aid them in the exposure and punishment of fraudulent voting in this City in the late election, and assuring them that the more vigorously they do the work the more heartily will they, the signers, assist them.

United States Senator ABBOTT spoke at a Republican meeting in Wilmington, N. C., held on Saturday evening, to give expression of joy at the result of the election. While not forgetting the calumny which has been heaped upon the friends of Gen. GRANT by his opponents in that State, he urged his hearers to cherish no resentment, and in the exercise of their power to look to the interests of their city, county and State.

Gov. BAKER, of Indiana, refuses to be considered a candidate for United States Senator, saying that the people have elected him Governor, and he will serve out his term.

Gen. Kilpatrick's Reply to Forrest.

Gen. E. W. WHITAKER, of Hartford, writes the following letter to Gen. H. R. SHACKELFORD, of New-Haven, in reply to FORREST's letter to the latter, denying the truth of Gen. KILPATRICK's statements in his speech at New-Haven, and challenging KILPATRICK to mortal combat:

Gen. H. R. Shackelford, New-Haven, Conn.;

GENERAL: In reply to FORREST's recent letter to you, I am authorized by Gen. KILPATRICK to say that since officers of the United States Army who were present at the investigation of the Fort Pillow massacre, the testimony of hundreds of witnesses there taken, and the report of the Congressional Committee which conducted that investigation, have not only confirmed his (KILPATRICK's) statements on that subject, but have given additional and more shocking details of FORREST's inhuman conduct at Fort Pillow, Gen. KILPATRICK has nothing to communicate to either FORREST or BASIL DUKE, except to reiterate his denunciations of FORREST's unparalleled atrocities.

I am very respectfully, &c.,

E. W. WHITAKER.

HARTFORD, Oct. 30, 1868.

A Case of Catarrh Cured.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1868.

For a very long time I had suffered from catarrh, which, very slightly at first, but afterward more rapidly increased in severity, until my throat was so affected that it was with great difficulty that I could swallow even soft food. My general health became so seriously impaired that I was up, and that was all, I with many of my friends, believing that my death was a mere question of time. All the treatment that I tried (which was everything and every one that I heard of) either did me no good or made me worse. In this condition I heard of Dr. ROWE, of New-York, and lost no time in consulting him, but I must say, with little confidence, having tried so often before in vain. The result, however, has been that I have been entirely and permanently cured, it being over three years since I was under his treatment, during which time not a single disagreeable symptom has returned. GEORGE W. ALLEN.

Dr. ROWE's office, No. 27 East 20th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av. Hours, 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. MONDAY and THURSDAY evenings, 6 to 8.—*Adv.*

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Dry Verzenay.

Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Cabinet.
Bouche, Fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

In addition to the latest intelligence by telegraph up to the moment of going to press, there will be found in the current number full details of all the interesting news of the day. Also, the latest and fullest Washington news. European news, with graphic letters from our correspondents in London and Paris giving the tone of public feeling abroad, is made a special and permanent feature. In addition to Editorials on all the current topics of the day, the WEEKLY TIMES has a page of carefully prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; two columns of agricultural matter specially prepared for the TIMES by a practical agriculturist; and marriages and deaths of the week.

The "WEEKLY RECORD," or news summary—being a careful synopsis and digest of the news of the day—is alone worth double the subscription price to the paper, as it preserves in a condensed and conveniently classified form all news of interest, and must prove valuable as a record to all time.

The WEEKLY TIMES will be sent to subscribers in any part of the country for TWO DOLLARS a year. Five copies, $8; ten copies, $15. Payments invariably in advance.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."—*Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.*

A New Remedy, Cold-ine.
FOR COLDS AND COUGHS.
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.

Removal.
CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.
We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.
Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,
FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.
Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Dyspepsia Tablets
Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

A New and Elegant Assortment of ladies', misses' and children's fine walking boots, at BURT'S, No. 663 Broadway.

Children's Fine French Calf Button and Lace Boots.—The strongest and best to be had in the City at BURT'S, No. 663 Broadway.

Ladies' and Misses' Winter Boots, Cloth and Morocco, At BURT'S, No. 663 Broadway.

Genuine French Pebble Boots, for ladies, misses and children. The best leather for service ever imported.
At BURT'S, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Everdell's Wedding Cards, No. 302 Broadway. French Note Paper, Monograms, Crests, &c. Finest in the City.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

MARRIED.

BABBITT—CROFT.—On Monday, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride, Peekskill, on the Hudson, by Rev. Mr. Torry, Mr. HENRY A. BABBITT, of New-York, to Miss EMMA L. CROFT.

EDGERTON—CRUGER.—At the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Frederick Goodwin, D. D., FRANCIS D. EDGERTON, M. D., to AMELIA DU PONT, daughter of the late Henry C. Cruger, Esq., of New-Orleans, La.

FLEITMANN—SECOR.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. William Moylan, HERMANN FLEITMANN to ELIZABETH SECOR, daughter of James B. Nicholson, Esq., all of this City.

KIRKLAND—GIBSON.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, at the Madison-square Church, by Rev. William Bannard, of Kingsboro, N. Y., WILLIAM H. KIRKLAND to SUSIE W., daughter of Thomas W. Gibson.

MILLER—CRUSO.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 5, by Rev. John Peterson, JOHN E. MILLER, of Cornwall, Penn., to EMELINE CRUSO, of Georgetown, D. C. No cards.

MORGAN—WOODS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, by Rev. J. M. Howe, WM. H. MORGAN, Esq., of New-York City, to GERALDINE WOODS, youngest daughter of the late Rev. W. W. Woods, of Iowa City, Iowa.

DIED.

BLATCHFORD.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, ANGELICA HAMILTON, wife of Richard M. Blatchford, and daughter of James A. Hamilton.

Funeral services will take place on Friday morning at 9½ o'clock, at Rev. Dr. Hall's Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st.

COGGESHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 10, EMMA, daughter of Walter and Sarah E. Coggeshall, aged 9 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Fifth Day, the 12th inst., at 2½ P. M., from the residence of her parents, Gates-av., third brick house northeast of Bedford-av.

COLEMAN.—At Kidder's Ferry, Cayuga Lake, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, THADDEUS M. COLEMAN, aged 35 years.

CUSHMAN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, CONSTANCE FABER, youngest daughter of John H. H. and Mary Cushman, aged 1 year, 3 months and 5 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her grandfather, D. A. Cushman, Esq., No. 150 9th-av., this afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

JUDSON.—On Monday, Nov. 9, JOSEPH G. JUDSON, in the 36th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 196 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

LUYSTER.—At Bowery Bay, near Astoria, L. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, PETER LUYSTER, in the 83d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church in the village of Newtown, L. I., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 3 o'clock. Train leaves Hunter's Point at 2¼ o'clock.

LUDLOW.—At Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, Nov. 11, ELIZABETH LUDLOW.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MASON.—On Monday, Nov. 9, CHARLES J. MASON, aged 50 years, 3 months and 24 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 184 Franklin-st., on Thursday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MCNAMEE.—At Cooperstown, Otsego County, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 9, of typhoid fever, JACKSON F. MCNAMEE, son of the late Lawrence McNamee.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., papers please copy.

STEPHENS.—At Richmond, S. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 10, EMILY, wife of J. W. Stephens, and daughter of the late Richard Tysen, in the 29th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Reformed Church, Richmond, S. I., on Thursday, Nov. 12, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

SHAW.—In Hudson City, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, ANDREW SHAW, aged 62 years and 2 months.

The funeral will take place from his late residence, Franklin-av., near Warren-st., Hudson City, N. J., on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family, and of his sons-in-law, Daniel Howell, Wm. McCully and John Crawford, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation. Carriages will be in attendance at the Hoboken Ferry, foot of Christopher-st., from 12 until 1 o'clock, to convey the friends to the house.

WRIGHT.—On Monday, Nov. 9, ISAAC M. WRIGHT, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 3 P. M., from his late residence, No. 56 Lafayette-place, without further invitation.

WINTER.—On Tuesday, Nov. 10, after a short illness, CATHARINE DEPEW WINTER, wife of Henry B. Winter, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 111 Duffield-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMULU, OF FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

MR. DE CORDOVA,
TO-NIGHT AT PIKE'S MUSIC HALL.
"THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA."

ACCORDEONS, BANJOS, GUITARS, Flutes, Drums, Concertinas, Harmonicas, Violin Strings, &c., &c., at wholesale and retail. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of 23d-st. and Broadway, and get a box of beautiful French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:25; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.
Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing, which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.
JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East, published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.
ALSO,
HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. DILLENBACK
ON THE CURATIVE POWER OF MEDICATED INHALATIONS IN THE TREATMENT OF CONSUMPTION, CATARRH, AND OTHER DISEASES OF THE AIR PASSAGES.

With an experience of more than twenty years devoted largely to this particular branch of medical practice, we feel authorized to make the following statement of facts in relation to our treatment of Consumption and diseases of the air passages.

1st. In Chronic Catarrh, a disease which has hitherto been hopeless and regarded beyond the power of cure, "Medicated Inhalations," combined with the use of the "Catarrh Syringe," have proved eminently successful in removing the morbid secretions, and in restoring the diseased membranes to a healthy condition.

2d. IN ALL CHRONIC AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, LARYNX, OR TRACHEA, IN HOARSENESS, LOSS OF VOICE, AND IN BRONCHITIS, a persevering and faithful use of the "Atomizer" removes those difficulties in a comparatively short time, when the usual means applied have failed of success.

3d. In the first stage of consumption, before the constitutional energies of the system have been broken down, Inhalation will arrest the progress of the disease, promote the absorption of tubercles, restore the wasted energies of the system, and, with suitable hygienic measures, a radical cure is ultimately established.

4th. IN THE SECOND OR MORE ADVANCED STAGES of CONSUMPTION, when the disease is circumscribed and still confined to a portion of one lung, there is still good ground to hope that the tubercles may be absorbed, or perhaps a calcareous deposit may take place, and when softening has begun, a removal and expulsion of the matter by expectoration, leaving a cavity which finally heals up, and is cicatrised or scarred over under the influence of Medicated Inhalations.

5th. IN THE THIRD OR LAST STAGE, when all hope of saving the patient is over, when a portion of the lungs are broken down by ulceration, and large cavities are formed, accompanied with diarrhœa, night-sweats, and a general prostration of the vital powers of the system, Inhalation, though it may not be able to stay the ruthless hand of death, often affords the greatest comfort and relief.

6th. IN SPASMODIC ASTHMA, Medicated Inhalations, though less certain in their curative power than when applied to other diseases of the chest, speedily relax the spasms, and often permanently break up the paroxysms when of many years' duration.

Such have been the results of our experience in a very extensive and constantly widening field of medical practice, embracing almost every State in the Union, as well as Canada and Nova Scotia, that we do not hesitate to say that Inhalation is our only hope of success in this sadly fatal class of human maladies.

Dr. DILLENBACK'S work on Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, &c., an octavo volume, 336 pages, colored lithographs and engravings, is for sale by WILLIAM WOOD & CO., New-York, and LINDSAY & BLAKISTON, Philadelphia. Price $3, or sent free on receipt of price.

Dr. DILLENBACK can be consulted at his New-York Office, No. 861 Broadway, corner 17th-st. and Union-square, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 12th and 13th of November, and on the same days in each successive week.

All letters of consultation or advice should be addressed to H. P. DILLENBACK, M. D., No. 3 Bulfinch-st., Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WILL BE PUBLISHED THURSDAY, NOV. 12,
BY CHARLES SCRIBNER & CO.,
NO. 654 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
MADAME THERESE;
OR, THE VOLUNTEERS OF '92.
By MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN,
WITH TEN FULL-PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS.
One vol. 12mo. Price $1 50.

"Madame Thérèse; or, The Volunteers of 1792," is the story of a *vivandière* in the army of the Moselle—a division of the Republican forces—left for dead on the battle-field of Anstatt, rescued and brought back to life by a brave German doctor. The story abounds in graphic pictures of country life on the borders of France, and is one of the most charming of modern fictitious productions.

NOTE.—Messrs. Erckmann and Chatrian are among the most popular of modern French novelists. Many of their works have reached a sale of fifteen or twenty thousand copies in the original, and each new production adds to the reputation of its authors. They are all characterized by perfect purity of tone, by tenderness of sentiment, and charming simplicity of style, while the stirring scenes which were transpiring during the times in which their plots are laid, are most vividly and graphically portrayed. Other novels of this series will be published shortly.

WILL BE READY SATURDAY, NOV. 14:
DR. BUSHNELL'S NEW BOOK
MORAL USES OF DARK THINGS. By HORACE BUSHNELL, D. D. Uniform with "The New Life," "Nature and the Supernatural," "Work and Play," &c. One vol. 12mo. $2.

These essays cover a wide range of topics under a general subject to which they are devoted, and all are distinguished by that originality and vigor which have secured for their author the foremost position among American writers and thinkers.

JUST PUBLISHED:
KATHRINA;
HER LIFE AND MINE, IN A POEM.
By J. G. HOLLAND (Timothy Titcomb.)

With Seventy Illustrations, executed in the highest style of art, from original drawings by W. J. HENNESSY and C. C. GRISWOLD. Engraved by W. J. LANTON.

On large paper, uniform with "Bitter-Sweet" and "Folk Songs." Small 4to, extra cloth, in case, $9; Turkey morocco antique, or extra, in case, $12.

This is one of the most elegantly illustrated volumes ever produced in this country. The designs have been drawn and engraved by artists who have no superior in their respective departments. The numerous illustrations interpret with great accuracy of detail, perfect fidelity to nature, and wonderful freshness and tenderness of feeling, the numerous picturesque passages and touching scenes in real life in which "Kathrina" abounds. In size and style this edition of "Kathrina" is uniform with the illustrated "Bitter-Sweet," of which it is designed to be a companion volume.

BRIGHTWOOD EDITION OF DR. J. G. HOLLAND'S (TIMOTHY TITCOMB'S) SELECT WORKS.
In six vols., 16mo. cabinet size, printed from new stereotype plates upon tinted wove paper.

The continued demand for the more popular of Dr. Holland's works has induced the preparation of an edition in this unique and attractive form. It includes

BITTER SWEET	$1 50	GOLD FOIL	$1 75
KATHRINA	1 50	TITCOMB'S LETTERS	1 50
LESSONS IN LIFE	1 75	PLAIN TALKS	1 75

N. B.—When purchased separately, these volumes will be sold at the prices named above. In sets they will be furnished for $9.

PROF. PORTER'S METAPHYSICS.
THE HUMAN INTELLECT; with an Introduction upon Psychology and the Human Soul. By Prof. NOAH PORTER, D. D., of Yale College. 1 vol., 8vo, nearly 700 pages. $5 00

This is by far the most thorough and comprehensive work upon metaphysics ever published in this country. It is pronounced and positive against the materialistic tendencies of the cerebral and physiological schools of Mill and Bain, and aims to guide the more advanced students to a clear understanding and a just estimate of the questions which have perpetually reappeared in the history of Philosophy. The typographical arrangement of the volume—the more important principles of facts being in larger print—adapts it for use as a text-book, while its fullness of statement makes it invaluable to all interested in Mental Science.

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THE DERBY ATHENÆUM, NO. 680 BROADWAY, supplies the two works for $5, and gives a certificate in the distribution of the splendid works of art, valued at $100,000. Now on exhibition at the Athenæum. All orders should be addressed to H. W. DERBY, No. 680 Broadway.

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BRANCH OFFICES: { 1227 Broadway, New-York, 151 Montague-st. Brooklyn.

Cash Capital, - - -	$2,000,000 00
Assets, 1st July, 1868,	3,730,981 60
Liabilities, - - - -	126,453 15

A deduction from the Premium, equal to the Commission formerly paid, will be made to all parties insuring City risks without the intervention of a broker

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Principal and 7 per cent. interest, payable in gold, at the National Park Bank, New-York. Coupons paid January and July. We offer a limited amount of same at par, and accrued interest in currency.

TURNER BROTHERS, Bankers,
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N. B. This road is now completed to Sacramento City.

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STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c., bought and sold on commission.

ADVANCES made on approved collaterals.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the election for nine Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will be held at the Company's office, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall-st., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed, preparatory to said election, on Monday, Nov. 9, 1868, at 3 o'clock P. M. Due notice of the reopening of the transfer-books will be hereafter given.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THEODORE T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY, OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 30th of November.

By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Gould Bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, for sale, at a LOW PRICE, by S. DRAATS & BRO., No. 19 Broad-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.

CAPITAL,

ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

CHARTERED BY THE STATE.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
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RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS

FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST

ON DAILY BALANCES,

SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT or six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.

Interest allowed on deposits.

STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 456, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

WANTED—$34,000 ON BOND AND FIRST mortgage on improved City real estate, valued at double the amount required, at 7 per cent. for three or five years. Principals only dealt with. Apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT certificates Nos. 1,515 and 1,516, each for 50 shares of the common stock of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, in name of GILBERT MULLIGAN, Attorney, dated 2d July, 1864, have been lost or mislaid, and that application has been made to the Company for new certificates in the place thereof.

ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN BONDS.—Holders of the bonds of the above road who desire to have them registered, will please leave them with the undersigned.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President,
No. 43 Wall-st.

THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE STATEN ISLAND HORSE RAILROAD COMPANY are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of Robert Christie, Esq., No. 57 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1868.

DIVIDENDS.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK. Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st. Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DRY GOODS.

LE BOUTILLIER BROS.

HAVE OPENED THEIR NEW STORE IN UNION-SQUARE, THREE DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.

Owing to delay in completing the new building, LE BOUTILLIER BROS. have an unusually large stock which must be disposed of, and they have determined to sell at EVEN LESS THAN THE REDUCED PRICES of the old store.

SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY.
BLACK SILKS of very superior makes.
REAL AND IMITATION IRISH POPLINS.
MERINOES AND EMPRESS CLOTHS.
SERGES and other materials for suits.
RIBBONS, in TARTANS and PLAIDS.
LACES, HANDKERCHIEFS,
COLLARS, CUFFS, &c.

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF ENGLISH HOSIERY MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THEM.
UNDERWEAR FOR LADIES, GENTS AND CHILDREN.
KID GLOVES AT $1 and $1 50.
FLANNELS, HOUSEKEEPING LINENS, &c.
LADIES WILL FIND GREAT BARGAINS.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE,

JOB LOTS FROM AUCTION TO-DAY!

CHEAP FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS and SATINS.

WE CUT LENGTHS at PIECE PRICES.

EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68, 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING STORE,
NO. 1,270 BROADWAY.
LADIES' OWN MATERIALS MADE UP.

NEW-YORK DYING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.

OFFICES— No. 98 Duane-st. / No. 752 Broadway } New-York. Nos. 134 and 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th-st., Philadelphia.

This old and well-known establishment are as usual prepared to DYE and CLEANSE, in their superior manner, ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece goods of every variety of fabric.

KID GLOVES.

We are selling the best twenty cents less than other houses, and excellent gloves at $1 and $1 25. Ladies' and children's hosiery and underwear; doeskin, cloth and silk gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

LADIES' SAILOR HATS AND VELVET bonnets; children's hats and bridal bonnets; opera bonnets and mourning hats and vails. Guipure collars $1, worth $3.

L. BINNS', Millinery. No. 577 Broadway.

GREAT CURIOSITY.—NORTH WINDOW, "Bull Run" gentlemen's furnishing store, No. 397 Broadway. Just reopened. Dollar bows, 50 cents.

CARPETS.

CARPETS AND OIL-CLOTHS.
FALL SALES, 1868.
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
No. 456 BROADWAY,
Near Grand-st.,

have on hand a large and select stock of NEW DESIRABLE PATTERNS, which they are offering at importers' and manufacturers' prices.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers, No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby-st.
Established 1850.

Manufacturers of PARLOR, CHAMBER, LIBRARY, HALL and DINING-ROOM FURNITURE of the latest styles and finish, suitable for City and country houses.

All goods guaranteed as represented.

Goods carefully packed for shipping.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A DIVIDEND CHECK FOR EIGHTY dollars of Nassau Bank, dated November 10, 1868, and payable to C. M. McCosker or order. The public are hereby cautioned not to negotiate same as payment has been stopped.

PERSONAL.

IF NICHOLAS PHENE MILL, WHO LEFT Oberlahnstein, Germany, in 1858, for America, and afterward sailed in the ship *Roanoke*, for Boston, United States, as a Sergeant of Marines, and left that service 16th June, 1860, will apply to Mr. APSLEY E. BRIANT, Solicitor, Winchester-house, Old Broad-street, London, he will hear of something to his advantage. Any person who may be aware of his death will be rewarded if he will communicate the time and place of death to the said Mr. Briant.

INCLOSED RECEIVED.—MY NECESSITY and duty to me should be your first thought. Minutial detail of passing events is known to me. Look for letter. Am not a second seven-two. M. G.

AUCTION SALES.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

RICH AND ELEGANT SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, in 5th-av., all made to order by Roux, Marcott, Meeks and others; elegant bronzes, rosewood piano, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, damask and lace curtains, velvet, Axminster and Brussels carpets, armoire and etageres, silver and silver-plated ware, china and glassware, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 299 5th-av., corner of 31st-st., the entire very rich furniture of the private dwelling, embracing every kind and description of really good furniture, made to order by the best manufacturers in the City. The parlors are elegant and the rooms throughout splendid. Also, all the basement goods. Catalogues ready early Thursday morning. The whole will be sold by virtue of a mortgage.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE FIRST-CLASS PAINTINGS, BY ORDER OF EMANUEL B. HART, EXECUTOR OF THE LATE BENJ. S. HART, DECEASED, to take place on the evenings of TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, Nov. 17 and 18, AT THE "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, southwest corner 12th-st., At 7½ o'clock each evening.

This collection will be found particularly attractive to the art public, as embracing the works of many of the best and most favorite American and European artists, having been selected by the late owner regardless of cost, during the ten years preceding his death. Among the prominent artists represented will be found the works of, viz.:

Schlessinger,	L. D. Metz,	De Camps,
Geselschap,	H. Robbs,	Notterman,
Carl Hubner,	Wyderveld,	Barland,
J. Meadows,	Lemmens,	Devaux,
Herring,	Veron,	Willems,
Akkersdyke,	Moormans,	Roosenboom,
Toulmouche,	Chas. Hunt,	Van Severdonck,
Bergentha.,	Hudebrandt,	Wm. Hart,
J. Shaw,	Diebolt,	Noel,
G. Morland,	Van Hove,	W. M. Oddie,
Patrois,	Henrietta Ronner,	Culverhouse,
Van Ingen,	E. N. Perry,	Calin,
E. D. Lewis,	P. Moran,	Oertel,
Gignoux,	Toussaint,	

and others of equal celebrity; also, the celebrated portrait of

GEN. ANDREW JACKSON
By J. WESTLEY JARVIS,
certified by Vanderlyn & Elliott.

ALSO,

"CHRIST STILLING THE TEMPEST,"
"WRECK AMONG THE ICEBERGS,"
and others by L. JOB VERNEST, Paris,

and a small, but choice, collection of Paintings and Water Colors from a well-known connoisseur of Baltimore.

NOW ON EXHIBITION FREE, WITH CATALOGUES, DAY AND EVENING UNTIL SALE.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE WAREHOUSE OR MANUFACTURING PROPERTY ON SOUTH AND WATER STS.

Will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SOUTH AND WATER STS.—The valuable store Nos. 243 and 244 South-st., running through to and fronting on Water-st., being 41 feet 4½ inches front on each street by 160 feet in depth. The store covers the entire four lots, is five stories in height, with cellar; is built in the most substantial manner, the floor timbers extend the whole width of the building, and are securely anchored through the walls, which are independent. The building is lighted permanently on three sides, and at present on four sides, making it suitable for either manufacturing or storage purposes. The water in front is about the deepest in New-York Harbor, and the near approach of the opening of Hell Gate makes this property very desirable. Sale absolute. Terms liberal. Immediate possession will be given.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 8 Cortlandt-st, four doors west from Broadway; Fine Art Gallery, No. 845 Broadway.

FINE ARTS.

NOW ON EXHIBITION, FREE, AT THE ART GALLERY OF MINER & BARKER, NO. 845 BROADWAY, A VERY VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT COLLECTION OF MODERN OIL-PAINTINGS, comprising the entire gallery of A. D'Huyvetter, Esq., embracing choice works of the most distinguished artists of the Belgian, Dusseldorf, French and American Schools, to be sold at auction by H. D. MINER & BARKER, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 19 and 20, at 7½ o'clock.

ALSO ON EXHIBITION,

one of the latest and most important pictures by J. Van Lerius, of Antwerp, entitled,

ESMERALDA,

now being chromo-lithographed by Fabronius Gurney & Son; subscriptions for which will be received at the gallery.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers,

Late clerks with J. C. McGuire & Co., southwest corner of Pennsylvania-av and 11th-st., Star Building.

VALUABLE FOUNDRY AT AUCTION.—We will sell at public auction on the premises on the 12th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable property situated in the City of Washington, D. C., and known as the "Eagle Iron Works."

This property is located in the business centre of the city and contains 42,000 square feet of ground, with machine, pattern, blacksmith and boiler shops, and also a first-class foundry, including all the necessary machines, tools, patterns and fixtures for an establishment of this kind.

Terms made known at sale. All conveyances and revenue stamps at the cost of the purchaser. A cash deposit required at time of sale.

COOPER & LATIMER, Auctioneers,
Washington, D. C.

A. D. MELLICK, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., AUCtioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate, No. 26 Pine-st. New-York, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom No. 111 Broadway, a very attractive country seat and farm of eighty-one acres at Somerville, N. J., on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; twelve minutes' walk from station; dwelling is 28x34, wing 28x36; thirteen rooms in good order, is located 400 feet back from street, with fine lawn, drive and shrubbery, barn, carriage-house, &c., &c., all in good order; land in very fine condition; over 1,000 apple, pear and peach trees in bearing, very good garden and fine vineyard; this farm is unexceptionable and will be positively sold.

For permits, maps and full particulars, apply to L. VAN DOREN, Somerville, or to the auctioneers, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

LUKE FITZGERALD, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Velvet, Brussels and Ingrain Carpets.

Elegant Rosewood four round corner Piano-forte. Beautiful parlor, library and bedroom suites.

Fine Oil Paintings, Bronzes, Works of Art, &c., THIS DAY (Thursday,) Nov. 12, afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, at the elegant private residence, No. 119 West 8th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of over 500 lots, parlor bedroom and dining-room furniture, with cut-glass, china and silverware, table cutlery, &c. Sale positive.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, NOV. 12, at 10½ o'clock, the entire genteel furniture contained in the four-story house No. 87 3d-av., near 13th-st., viz.: Parlor suites, in brocatel and reps, secretary and library bookcases, bureau, bedsteads, walnut and enameled cottage bedroom suites, tables, chairs, mantel ornaments, gas chandeliers, girandoles, French plate pier mirrors, lace curtains, cornices, some fine oil-paintings, engravings, Brussels and velvet carpets, crockery, china, &c. Catalogues at house morning of sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE.

CONTINUATION SALE.

GEORGE COOK will sell by auction THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at his salesrooms, No. 101 Liberty-st., superb cabinet furniture; also office furniture; also second-hand furniture, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY, NOV. 13, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at the Central Salesroom, Willoughby, corner Pearl-st., Brooklyn, a large assortment of good parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, mattresses, fancy goods, china, velvet and other carpets, stoves, counters, show-case, &c.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

2,000 boxes fresh Messina Lemons.

Balance of cargo bark *Dorchester*, from Messina.

By HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER WILL sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FURNITURE.

Full particulars hereafter.

R. FURMAN, Auctioneer, No. 125 Mercer-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURniture at owners' residences and at my salesroom weekly.

LEGAL SALE.—STATE OF WISCONSIN CIRcuit Court, Milwaukee County.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company versus Charles Butler and others.—By virtue of a judgment rendered in the above entitled cause, I shall offer and sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Seymour House, in the City of Oshkosh, in the County of Winnebago, in the State of Wisconsin, on the tenth (10th) day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, two hundred and forty sections of land (or 153,600 acres of land, more or less) granted by Congress to aid in the construction of a railroad from Fond du Lac northerly to the State line, being the lands first selected by the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company under such grant.—Dated Oct. 19, 1868.

JAMES H. HOWE, Commissioner.

G. BOUCK, Plaintiff's Attorney, Oshkosh, Wis.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I will sell at public auction, at Bogert's Auction Room, corner William and Frankfort sts., on the 18th of November, 1868, at 10 A. M., two glass show-cases, one lot of boots (about one hundred pairs,) one lot of shoes (about one hundred pairs,) thirty-six dies, one lot of sundries.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868.

WM. D. JONES, Assignee.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HARRIS PARDEE, LEVI M. BATES, TRACY C. ROBERTS, LANSING C. MOORE, JACOB B. CROXSON, AMOS C. GREENLEAF and JAMES H. SAHLER, Plaintiffs, against THOMAS C. SUMMERS, Defendant.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at City Hall, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 251 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nineteen hundred and six dollars and forty-one cents, ($1,906 41,) with interest from the 10th day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 7, 1868.

J. N. LAKE,
Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 10th day of November, 1868. J. N. LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorney, No. 251 Broadway.

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IRON WORKS.

ARCHITECTURAL IRON WORKS,

14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.

D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.

Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges

ARCHITECTURAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

Novelty Iron Works,

NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; one who is in the habit of cutting and making ladies' undergarments by hand; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, or would take care of one or two grown children, and do fine sewing; nine years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 325 East 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl, as seamstress; can sew on three different machines, or would do chamberwork or assist with the washing and ironing; best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 227 1st-av., between 13th and 14th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands all kinds of cooking—meats, soups, desserts; is an excellent baker of bread, biscuit and pastry; best City and country reference; would assist in washing if required. Call at No. 79 West 28th-st., first floor.

WANTED—BY A CANADIAN YOUNG WOman, a situation as infant's nurse; can take charge, night and day, and bring it up on the bottle; is a good seamstress; will do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; good reference. Call at No. 539 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, thoroughly understands her business; is neat and obliging; has the best of City reference, two years, from her last place; can be seen for two days. Call at No. 102 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, not long in the country, to do general houswork in a small private family; is an excellent washer and ironer and a good plain cook; (don't want to go in the country.) Call from 8 until 4 at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as seamstress and dressmaker; understands her business thoroughly, operating Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE AMERICAN young girl, a situation with a private family in the City; good reference if required. Call at No. 331 East 12th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO attend upon an invalid lady, or to sew; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; can give nine years' reference. Address for two days AMERICAN, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress; would assist with chamberwork; has the best reference from her last place. Call at No. 104 West 28th-st., first story, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; the best of City references. Call or address No. 312 East 20th-st. Can be heard of for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine, work in families or hotels by the day or week, or would take fine custom shirts home. Address or call for one week No. 4 Dominick-st., near Clark st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as nurse with a family going to Queenstown or Liverpool; would make herself generally useful; is not subject to sea-sickness. Address all the week E. Q. L., Brooklyn Post Office.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR WAITRESS AND chambermaid, with three years' City reference, a situation in the City or country; takes charge of the silver and dining-room. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st., cottage.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROTestant woman to do chamberwork and fine washing, or would go as laundress; can do fluting; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 321 West 20th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant English woman as cook; understands her business in all its branches; best of City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 313 East 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK AND TO do the plain washing; is an excellent baker; understands her business in every capacity; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 250 West 41st-st., one stairs up.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Protestant woman, or take charge in a small family; no objection to the country; good reference. Call at No. 635 West 42d-st., near 11th-av., second story, front.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress; has lived over eight years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 326 East 29th-st., third floor, Room No. 5.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, a situation as nurse to grown children; is a good plain sewer; or would take charge of a baby; good City reference. Apply at No. 45 3d-av., from 11 till 3, in the office.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO TAKE CARE OF children, or to do chamberwork and assist with the sewing, by a well-recommended woman, who can be seen for two days at her last place, new No. 15 East 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; one who understands English, French and American cooking, pastries and breakfast breads, and desserts of all kinds; best City testimonials. Call at No. 141 East 13th-st., first floor, rear building.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, ENGLISH woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit, also pastry; has good City references. Apply at No. 230 East 29th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family, by an English Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress; unexceptionable references. Call or address for one week, No. 180 East Warren-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, A SITuation in a private family; understands meats, soups and desserts; is neat, industrious and economical; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 127 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; is an excellent laundress; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 159 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as cook, washer and ironer, who can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 308 East 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to take care of children and to do plain sewing or chamberwork. Apply at No. 200 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., over the bakery, top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXCELLENT cook, washer and ironer; is a Protestant; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 209 West 26th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as chambermaid and fine washer; understands fluting; best of references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; best City reference. Call at No. 247 East 30th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced Protestant young woman, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; country or City; good reference. Apply at 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as waitress in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 11 East 35th-st., between the hours of 10 and 2.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress; best of City reference can be given. Call in 44th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., a little house in the lot; no number to the house.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or nurse and chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 252 West 41st-st.

WANTED—BY A SMART, INTELLIGENT young girl, lately come to the country, a situation in some capacity; would like to do chamberwork and waiting. Inquire in the fancy store, No. 259 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as a competent cook; has good City reference. Call at No. 212 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as chambermaid and waitress, or would do housework; has between three and four years' reference. Apply at No. 124 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as chambermaid or child's nurse or waitress; is a good plain sewer; good reference given. Call at No. 380 1st-av., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST TRUSTworthy Protestant woman as nurse, or to take care of an invalid lady. Apply at her present employer's, No. 21 West 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as first-class waitress. Can be seen at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts. Can show best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 208 East 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; best of City reference. Call at No. 42 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as first-class cook; willing to do coarse washing; best City reference. Call at No. 228 East 29th-st., in the store.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON, A situation as infant's nurse; take entire charge from birth; bring up on the bottle; has good reference. Call at No. 100 West 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a few more ladies' and gentlemen's washing, by piece or month; can do up clothes in the neatest manner. Call at No. 152 West 41st-st., top floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation to learn to be a pastry cook; willing to pay. Call at No. 513 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A young Protestant girl, and to mind children. Call at No. 231 East 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl in a private family; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 456 West 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer in a small family. Apply at No. 283 Broome-st., first floor.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as first-class cook; the other as first-class waitress. Call at No. 241 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as laundress; can give good City reference. Call at No. 216 East 39th-st.; ring bell No. 3.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBERmaid, a situation; would do the fine washing and ironing. Call at No. 112 33d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A SWEDISH PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a first-class family; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 451 West 33d-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook or French laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 340 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 341 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS; best of City reference. Call at No. 158 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer. Can be seen at No. 122 Walker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as laundress. No. 120 West 19th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer; would assist with washing and ironing, if necessary; been in her last place more than two and a half years; best of City reference; wages not so much an object as a comfortable situation in a respectable family. Can be seen for two days at No. 290 (old No.) East 9th-st., near 2d-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse; is fully competent of taking the charge of an infant from its birth; can fetch it up by the bottle; is a good plain seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call for two days at or address No. 202 Wooster-st., near Bleecker-st., first floor, back rooms.

WANTED—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Protestant girl, not long in this country, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing; is a very good sewer; a home more of an object than wages. Can be seen until engaged at No. 610 6th-av., near 36th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT seamstress; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; good reference from her last place; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 376 Hudson-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; can operate on most any machine, and understands it in all parts; country or City; good City reference. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family by a respectable girl who thoroughly understands her business; has the best City references. Call for two days at No. 346 West 26th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse and seamstress, a situation; capable of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or the care of grown children and to assist with chamberwork. Apply at No. 404 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as first-class cook; can make all kinds of pastry, puddings, pies, and very best of bread and biscuit; is willing to do coarse washing; good City reference. Call at No. 239 East 38th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook, with excellent City references; understands all kinds of cooking; is a good baker; no objection to do coarse washing; will go into the country. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE AND competent young person, a permanent situation as seamstress; is an excellent dressmaker; and general good worker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best references. Address No. 118 West 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young girl as first-class laundress in a private family; understands fluting and fine washing perfectly; first-class City reference. Call at No. 289 7th-av., near 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or would do chamberwork and waiting in a small family; can give the best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 77 West 28th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as laundress; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; can flute, polish and do up ladies' fine muslins in the best manner; best City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to take care of children and do chamberwork, or chamberwork and waiting; is willing and obliging; has reference. Call for two days at No. 229 7th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as seamstress and light chamberwork, or wait upon a lady, or would go as nurse; as seamstress, is highly competent; best of City references. Apply for three days at No. 122 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A CAPABLE young woman as first-class waitress; no objection to assist in chamberwork or sewing; best of City reference given. Call for one day at No. 7 East 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; no objection to boarding-house; good reference. Call at No. 130 West 12th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and take care of children; good City reference. Call at No. 301 East 34th-st., corner 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS IN a private family; can do all kinds of French fluting; hotel or boarding-house; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 539 East 30th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY AN OLD LADY, A SITUATION in the family of an honorable widower; more for a home than wages. Apply at No. 249 1st-av., between 14th and 15th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a small family; understands her business perfectly; best of City reference. Call at No. 119 West 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO GENERAL housework, by a young woman lately arrived in the country. Can be seen at No. 133 Goerick-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion for chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and waiting; City reference. Call at No. 2?3 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as first-class waitress; best of City references; no objection to the country. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable English Protestant woman: understands cooking in all branches; best City reference. Call at No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook: understands boning, larding, all kinds soups, jellies, &c.; has the best of City references. Apply at No. 320 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; understands her business perfectly in all its branches; can give six years' City reference from her place. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families to cut and make boys' clothes; also ladies' polonaise and walking dresses. Address Mrs. A. A. WISE, No. 231 East 58th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT COOK, WASHer and ironer, a situation, in City or country; good reference. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable Protestant; she is a good cook; meats, game, pastry, jellies, good baker, &c.; best City reference. Apply at No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT chambermaid and waitress, a situation; good reference. Apply at 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 183 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation to do general housework; is an excellent washer and ironer; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 204 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do housework; good reference. Call at No. 246 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class waitress or parlor maid; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 22 East 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework. Call at No. 263 East 10th-st., top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress; the best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 245 West 27th-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and waitress; has the best of City reference. Address 121 West 19th-st.

A LADY IS DESIROUS OF FINDING A good place for a faithful, honest and trustworthy woman as nurse, or to wait on a lady; has no objection to travel; she can recommend her for neat sewing and kindness to children. Call at No. 14 East 34th-st.

MRS. LOWE'S INSTITUTE FOR GERMAN servants, No 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION FOR a single man; is a thorough gardener, and any one wanting a good, trustworthy man to take charge of their place, either for the Winter or permanently, or when improvements are to be made, will find him competent and upright; has good recommendations from former employers. Address E. J. C., at seed store No. 876 Broadway, near 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, INdustrious Scotchman to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; is a good groom and careful driver. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived two years. Apply at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; is thoroughly competent in every respect; will be found willing and obliging; City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION in the country; understands farming, plain gardening, the care of horses and all kinds of stock; is a good milker; willing to be useful; good City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, A situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; is willing, obliging and useful; no objection to the country. Address M., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTant man, a situation as waiter, or would take care of an invalid gentleman, which he thoroughly understands, as his testimonials will show, in either capacity. Can be seen at No. 126 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A single man in a private family; can be highly recommended from most respectable families in the City; can be seen, for two days, at No. 4 East 21st-st., near 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom, or as farmer and gardener; is also efficient as inside servant; good references; City or country. Apply for two days at No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; has over six years' City reference from his last place; has no objection to the country, and would make himself generally useful. Address M. L., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; will be found willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address J. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, or No. 23 East 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; willing and obliging. Address W. S., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man; can give the best of City reference in every respect for many years. Address No. 79 Bleecker-st., harness store.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; has good reference. Can be seen at the stable of his present employer, Nos. 53 and 55 East 33d-st. ⁋ M. D.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as first-class groom in a private family, by one who is a good, careful driver and can give good City reference. Address A. H., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man of long experience; is obliging and civil; understands his business thoroughly; has good City references. Address J. S., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, WHO CAN milk, make himself useful about a house or garden, a situation; is a good coachman, and understands the management of horses, &c. Apply at No. 404 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a Protestant single man; can give the best of City reference in every respect for many years. Address J. G., No. 79 Bleecker-st., harness store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COLORED man as light porter; is intelligent, handy and of steady habits; can bring reference. Address E. B. E., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener; best of reference can be given; City or country. Address M. N., Box No. 215 *Times* Office.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT CLERK or barkeeper in a hotel; best references. Address G. T., No. 224 West 11th-st., in rear house.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN FOR LINENS AND white goods at wholesale; must have a thorough knowledge of goods and be well acquainted with buyers coming to market.

Also, one for laces and embroideries, with similar qualifications.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Canal-st.

WANTED—GENTLEMEN OF GOOD ADdress as agents for City and State; to competent men satisfactory compensation. Apply from 9 to 10 A. M., 3 to 4 P. M., Agency Department Great Western Life Insurance Company, No. 20 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS CHAMbermaid and waitress; must be willing to render some light assistance with washing and ironing; good reference required. Call from 9 till 2 at 127 East 28th-st.

WANTED—A BOOK-KEEPER OF FIRST-class ability, either man or woman, in fancy dry-goods store in this City. Address C., for three days, Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A GERMAN CHAMBERMAID, BY a family residing on Staten Island; must be a good seamstress. For particulars inquire at No. 5 5th-av., between 11 and 12 o'clock on Thursday morning, Nov. 12.

WANTED—AT NO. 151 EAST 34TH-ST., A WOman to do up-stairs work and assist in washing; apply for two days.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, TWO OR THREE good book compositors. Also, a man familiar with warehouse work, wetting and cutting paper, &c. Apply to BAKER & GODWIN, *Tribune* Buildings.

SAFES.

TWO WILDER SAFES FOR SALE, 25 per cent. less than cost. Inside dimensions: 44x24x16 and 38x24x16; perfectly new, never used. Apply at Nos. 21 and 23 Mercer-st.

PROPOSALS.

FORT SCHUYLER, NEW-YORK HARBOR, Nov. 10, 1868.

PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, WITH copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11½ A. M. on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, for supplying

FRESH BEEF

to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this Post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh beef as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roasts.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the first day of December, 1868, and subject to the approval of the Commanding General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of five thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11:30 A. M., on FRIDAY, Nov. 20, 1868, at the office of the Commissary, at Fort Schuyler, New-York Harbor, at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed, "Post Commissary, Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H."

M. LEAHY, First-Lieut. First Artillery,
Brevet Captain U. S. A., A. C. S.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee on Colored Schools, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, 18th day of November, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., for the Furniture for Colored Grammar School, No. 3, on West 41st-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Repairs, No. 136 Grand-st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

RICHARD WARREN,
SAMUEL P. PATTERSON,
HENRY P. WEST,
JAMES M. POST,
WILLIAM E. DURYEA.

Dated Nov. 4, 1868. Committee on Colored Schools.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED ON or before MONDAY, the 16th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., by the Postmaster of this City for the making of three hundred suits of clothes for letter carriers' uniform.

Particulars will be given on application to

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALVAH BLAISDELL, JOHN J. ECKEL and JOHN H. TISDALE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given to all creditors of said bankrupts, and other persons interested, that on the 11th day of November, 1868, a petition was duly filed in said Court by John Mackenzie, assignee of said bankrupts, for leave to redeem from liens and incumbrances on the estate of the bankrupts, for leave to sell the same, also to compromise claims and demands, also for leave to sell the same, also for leave to compromise alleged demands or claims against the bankrupts' estate, and that on the same day an order was made directing that a hearing of the matters stated in said petition be had before John Fitch, Esq., the Register in charge of these proceedings, at No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 24th day of November, 1868, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, at which time and place all creditors, and other persons interested, are required to appear and show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the Court upon said petition authorizing the redemption of the bankrupts' estate from liens and incumbrances on the same, for leave to sell the same; also to compromise claims and demands; also for leave to sell the same; also for leave to compromise alleged demands or claims against the bankrupts' estate, as stated therein.—New-York, Nov. 11, 1868.

GEO. F. BETTS,
Clerk of said District Court.

D. M. PORTER, of Counsel.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of DAVID WATTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts; By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th November, 1868.

n12-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of THEODORE MANARA and CESAR DE NEGRI, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of October, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Theodore Manara and Cesar de Negri, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Oct. 23, 1868.

G. H. BREWSTER, Assignee, &c.,
o29-law3wTh* No. 37 Pine-st.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of ADOLPH PEARL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt, having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 262 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1868.

n12-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOHN H. WHITENACK and ISAAC WHITENACK, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John H. Whitenack and Isaac Whitenack, both of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, in said district, who were, on the 15th day of June, A. D. 1868, adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, and each of them was adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of the United States for the said southern District of New-York.—Dated City of New-York, 3d day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN TODD, Assignee,
n12-law3wTh* No. 202 Broadway, City of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN SUMNER, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John Sumner, of Newburyport, in the County of Essex and State of Massachusetts, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. —Dated at New-York City, Nov. 10, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
n12-law3wTh* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LOUIS SIEFERD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.:—At the City of New-York, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of the estate of Louis Sieferd, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. ISAAC M. ANDRUSS, Assignee,
n12-law3wTh* No. 39 Pine-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JACOB OTTENHEIMER and HIRAM COHEN, both of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, formerly copartners in the firm name of Cohen & Ottenheimer, and against the estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of Jacob Ottenheimer; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, and each of them, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-st., corner Nassau-st., Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, before James F. Dwight, Register, on the 2d day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 12, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 9th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of SAMUEL J. FREEMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

Nov. 12, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN McDONALD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John McDonald, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 7th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 161 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 3d day of November, 1868.

n5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL P. TOWNSEND, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Samuel P. Townsend, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 27th day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 37 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 30th day of October, 1868.

n5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MANUEL DE J. LOPEZ, a bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Manuel de J. Lopez, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 8th day of November, 1868.

n12-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN P. HARLEY, bankrupt—No. 1,448.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by John P. Harley, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 25th day of November, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 83 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 4th day of November, 1868.

n5-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of OGDEN HOFFMAN THORNE and ROBERT LEMUEL DE CAMP, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Ogden Hoffman Thorne and Robert Lemuel De Camp, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 20th day of October, 1868.

o29-law3wTh* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of HENRY VOGEL, bankrupt.—Assignees' notice of sale.—The undersigned assignees in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the said Henry Vogel, bankrupt, hereby give notice of the sale at public auction by Rudderow, Jones & Co., auctioneers, on MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store lately occupied by the said Henry Vogel, No. 39 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described goods, articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, that is to say: 2 pieces Italians, 1 piece chinchilla, 1 piece black satinette, 66 pieces union cassimeres, 16 pieces all-wool cassimeres; also, the counters, shelving and store fixtures of the said store.—Dated New-York City, Nov. 10, 1868.

CRAWFORD T. TILLINGHAST,
CHURCHILL H. CUTTING,
n12-3t* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of PIERREPONT EDWARDS JOHNSON and SAMUEL WINTERNITZ, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Pierrepont Edwards Johnson and Samuel Winternitz, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1868.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n5-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOSEPH W. CURRIER, bankrupt. —In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Joseph W. Currier, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, and who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, this 30th day of October, A. D. 1868.

JOSEPH F. FRANKLIN,
HENRY H. GOODMAN,
Assignees, No. 112 Broadway, New-York City.

n5-law3wTh

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of GEORGE D. BULEN, bankrupt.— In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the first day of September, A. D. 1868.— To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George D. Bulen, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.

JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n5-law3wTh* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of DAVID WATTS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaac Dayton, Register.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—To whom it may concern:— The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of David Watts, of the City of New-York, in the County of New York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at the City of New-York, the 4th day of November, A. D. 1868.

FRELING H. SMITH, Assignee,
No. 166 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HARTLEY, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of George Hartley, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Nov. 10, 1868. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
n12-law3wTh* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM TRIER, EDWARD TRIER and PHILIPP ZELLENKA, composing the firm of TRIER BROS. & CO., bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William Trier, Edward Trier and Philipp Zellenka, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1868. JULIUS HOLZINGER, Assignee,
o29-law3wTh* No. 393 Broadway.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN H. BRACKEN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John H. Bracken, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Nov. 10, 1868.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
n12-law3wTh* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York. —In the matter of JOHN GEORGE PERZEL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John George Perzel, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 11th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n12-law3wTh No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. DUNN, bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of William H. Dunn, of the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings and State of New-York, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, Nov. 10, 1868. FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
n12-law3wTh* No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—SOUTHERN DISTRICT of New-York, ss.—At the City of Newburgh, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JAMES B. CLARK, of the City of Newburgh, in the County of Orange, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

n12-law3wTh WILLIAM D. DICKEY, Assignee.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT.....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Dec. 12

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets. furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $86.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER SAINT LAURENT, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 1 o'clock.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18
SCOTIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves.....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:

Cabin.....$130
Second cabin.....80
Cabin passage to Paris.....145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.

TARIFA.....Nov. 12 | ALEPPO.....Dec. 26
SIRIA.....Nov. 19 | MARATHON.....Dec. 3

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:

Cabin.....$80 Gold.
Steerage.....$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.

For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.
E. CUNARD.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF PARIS.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
ETNA (via Halifax).....TUESDAY, Nov. 17
CITY OF LONDON.....SATURDAY, Nov. 21
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....TUESDAY, Nov. 28

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer	40	St. John's, N. F., by Branch steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE,
favorite Clyde-built steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.

HIBERNIA.....Nov. 21 | IOWA.....Dec. 5
EUROPA.....Nov. 21 | CALEDONIA.....Dec. 12
COLUMBIA.....Nov. 28 | BRITANNIA.....Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $80 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35.
Trenail Christmas from these ports, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.
FOR LIVERPOOL
From Pier No. 47 North river, WEDNESDAYS.

MINNESOTA.....2,950 tons.....Nov. 25, at 2 P. M.
COLORADO.....3,015 tons.....Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA.....3,392 tons.....Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN.....2,965 tons.....Dec. 23, at 12 M.

Cabin passage, $80; gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.
THE STEAMSHIP ERIN, WEBSTER,
will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 and 27 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin.		Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,

FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

Nov. 16—RISING STAR, Capt. KING, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.

For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK, AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.

THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports. A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.

For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to
CHARLES W. WEST, Agent,
No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH. Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. L. SOCUM. Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the second-class steamer
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3,
at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River, for engagements of freight or passage apply to
GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

FOR HAVANA,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known fast sailing side-wheel steamship
BIENVILLE, J. B. BAKER, Commander,
will sail for the above port, from Pier No. 38 North River, on
SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage money, $65 in currency.
Freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR HAVANA, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, and THAMES on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 53 West-st.
Cabin passage $30.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DRAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 3 P. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship SARATOGA, A. M. R. CROWELL, Commander, will leave Pier No. 1 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and South-west. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forwarding and goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer RISING STAR, sailing on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, Freight received at Pier No. 42 North River, until 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, 14th inst.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU. Blanks, Passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. JONES, Passport Agent, 293 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE
VIA
FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first class steamship
FLAG, Capt. HOFFMAN,
on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile, is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

The side-wheel steamer ALABAMA will follow on SATURDAY, Nov. 21. For freight or passage apply to
J. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

QUITTS.....NELSON.....SATURDAY, Nov. 14
MARIPOSA.....KEMBLE.....SATURDAY, Nov. 21

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.

For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 66 West-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State, by A. U. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE,
CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL, ENGLISH AND FRENCH, PREPARATORY AND POST-GRADUATE DEPARTMENTS.
NO. 40 SOUTH WASHINGTON-SQUARE,
GEO. W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal.

Catalogues at the Institute, now open for pupils of all ages preparing for business or college. Progress rapid, and terms reasonable.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S
CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 217 and 214 5th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Accommodations, contents and supply limited.

PACKARD'S EVENING SCHOOL
Mortimer Building, corner of Broadway and 22d-st.
The evening classes of Packard's Business College will commence on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 26, and continue during the Winter months. Special attention paid to Penmanship, Arithmetic and book-keeping.
The very best teachers employed. Call for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 25 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 30. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

PROF. WM. J. NEVIUS' SCHOOL
FOR FIFTEEN BOYS,
No. 23 Union-square.
PRIVATE TUITION
given at the class-room, or pupils' residence.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 49 and 253 Madison-av.,
will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 21. Mrs. Macaulay will be in town from Sept. 8.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.
For full information, see circular. Address as above.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS'
CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 129 Fifth-av., near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
REV. J. JACKSON, Principal.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. MCLAY, Principal.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 611 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies. No. 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

ARMENIA SEMINARY, ARMENIA, N. Y.—Special preparation for college. Refers by permission to the Faculties of Yale, Wesleyan and Rutgers.
S. I. FROST, Principal.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS CAN FIND A pleasant home, with instruction, in the City, for $6 per week; best of City reference. Address WINTER, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS —Tenor's Lyric Hall, No. 726 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts.—English, French and German taught.

A WILLIAMSON'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR Boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., N. Y., will reopen Nov. 2.

MT. PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—PRIVATE classes for boys, Amherst, Mass.; established 1846. Classical and commercial. H.C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS (EPISCOPALIANS) WANTED immediately, by the Church School Agency, No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., opposite the Bible House.

MRS. FITZGERALD'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER.—A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN, residing in Brooklyn, experienced in teaching, wishes to make an engagement as teacher of the English branches in New-York or Brooklyn; he will teach in schools or private families. Address A. W. B., Brooklyn Post Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, EXperienced in teaching the higher branches of English, mathematics, belles lettres, &c., and music, wishes to engage for a few hours in a school or families; highest references. Address E. L. B., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—A LADY, LATEly from Paris, desires engagements as above; thorough instruction given in English, French, Spanish and music, at home or by the day. Address or apply to X. P., No. 363 West 27th-st.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—LESSONS AT THE pupil's residence, by a well-recommended teacher. Address G. BEAUGEZ, care of Prof. Charlier, No. 48 East 24th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, EMPLOYment as visiting governess in English branches only. Address Miss A. W., care A. D. F. Randolph, No. 770 Broadway.

FOR PRIVATE TUITION IN GREEK, Latin, or Mathematics. Address TUTOR OF CLASSICS, Columbia College.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 62 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at..... 2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays at 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at.. 8 o'clock.

C. B. RIVERS'
New and elegant Dancing Academy, No. 130 State-st., Brooklyn. Classes for beginners are now forming. Send for a circular. Inclose 25 cents for a pamphlet containing a description of the German, and Fashionable Quadrilles.

DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCing at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVEAINGS for gentlemen. At 1,385 at any location, No. 212 58th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

MR. AND MRS. HLASKO'S ACADEMY OF DANCING AND LIGHT GYMNASTICS, at No. 64 West 36th-st. Classes in dancing for ladies and children daily; for gentlemen, Monday and Thursday; classes for light gymnastics, Tuesday and Friday. Particular care taken for round and high shoulders.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain or ornamented. Slate work made to order. A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

SLATE MANTELS.—THE LATEST DESIGNS and the largest assortment in the City. WE MAKE SLATE MANTELS A SPECIALTY. T. B. STEWART, Factory and Showrooms, No. 318 West 43d-st., near Broadway. Branch at No. 605 5th-av.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-105 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLAPER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 13th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OF FOUR adults, near 40th-st. and Broadway, will rent, with or without board, one or two rooms on second floor, with large closets and every modern convenience, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Address M. HOUSE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

ANY PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING in the neighborhood of the Union League Club, wishing to take a young married couple to board, please address, with full particulars, F. S. M., Box No. 284 Post Office; no other boarders preferred; first-class reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING BELOW 14th-st., a little west of Broadway), will rent a large, well-furnished room, replete with all modern conveniences, on second floor, to a single gentleman; no other rooms disposed of; references exchanged. Address, with name, M. L., Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

A LARGE SECOND-STORY FRONT room (and one smaller one if needed) to let, with excellent board, with private family, in first-class house in East 17th-st.; terms moderate; unexceptionable references given and required. Address WILLIAMS, Box No. 3,345 Post Office.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY ON East 31st-st, will let a large and nicely furnished room in second story, with or without board, to a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. Address Post Office Box No. 3,263.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ELEGANT FRONT parlor, with fire, gas and board, for two only, $20 a week, (if taken to-day;) one at $15; and a fine hall room $7, in the first-class house No. 149 East 41st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—ONE OR TWO adults may secure an elegant suite of front rooms, and an unexceptionable home in a private family residing a few doors from Madison-square, by applying immediately at No. 54 East 26th-st.

NO. 732 BROADWAY.—TO LET FURNISHED the whole floor, comprising two parlors and three bedrooms; can be let separate; a rare occasion, comfortable and cheap; convenient for a family, or gentlemen only. Inquire of Mrs. GENTIL, No. 735 Broadway.

BOARD WANTED—FOR AN INVALID LADY and nurse, in a quiet private family, where there are no other boarders or children; first or second floor, in a good neighborhood; west side preferred. Address, with full particulars, Room No. 271, Fifth-av. Hotel.

NO. 129 WEST 12TH-ST.—A PRIVATE boarding-house will rent a handsome back parlor and extension, second floor, en suite, four rooms, together or separate, with board, to gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story hall rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentleman and wife and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A LARGE furnished room, with board, in a strictly private family; price, $10 to $12 per week; boarding-house keeping does not apply; references exchanged. Address M. F., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 4th and 6th avs., a handsome room for two, in a small private family with no children; the lady an invalid; references given. Address Room No. 264 Fifth-av. Hotel.

WANTED—BOARD BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife; references exchanged. Address, with full particulars and terms, (which must be moderate,) K., Box No. 6,021 Post Office, New-York.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED and delightfully located rooms, fronting on 5th-av., for desirable persons who wish board; references required.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON. —A small, private family will let to single gentlemen, rooms, with or without board, with board, on second floor, with gas and bath-room.

TO LET—FURNISHED, WITH BOARD, A PARlor and bedroom on second floor; also, a room on fourth floor; best of references required. Inquire at No. 45 West 23d-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND UNEXCEPTIONable table, with privilege of parlor, in a private family. No. 129 West 21st-st., near Coleman House; unquestionable references required.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—A HANDSOME front parlor and bedroom to let with first-class board, where there are but few boarders; of the highest respectability.

NO. 130 WEST 44TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th-av.—A handsomely furnished back room, with southern exposure, on the second floor, with or without board.

NO. 143 EAST 21ST-ST., GRAMERCY PARK.—Nicely furnished single rooms, separate or connected, with fire, gas and first-class board, to let to single gentlemen; references exchanged.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM, ELEGANTLY furnished, to let for the Winter, with full board, (reasonably,) to a permanent party; reference exchanged. Apply to No. 22 Bond-st.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—A SMALL FAMILY will let, with superior board, the entire second and rooms of the third floor, handsomely furnished; references required.

NO. 143 WEST 15TH-ST.—A LARGE, well-furnished room in the second-story to let, with or without board; location excellent and family strictly private.

MRS. SUMNER OFFERS SUPERIOR accommodations to a family or single gentlemen, with private table if desired. Apply for particulars at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

NO. 5 EAST 13TH-ST., TWO DOORS from 5th-av.—A very pleasant suite, and one double and single room, in a private family, with few boarders; table first-class; references exchanged.

A QUIET FAMILY OF FIVE WILL let, with board, three rooms on second floor, en suite or singly, furnished or unfurnished; home-made fare. No. 26 West 11th-st.

A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THIRD floor, with hall bedroom adjoining, will be rented separately or together, with full board. No. 15 West 24th-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH AND 45TH STS., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Rooms without board, private houses; other locations, with or without private tables. Apply at Everett Library, No. 72 West 34th-st.

PLEASANT FRONT ROOMS ON THE second floor to rent with board; those wishing a pleasant home for the Winter can apply at No. 35 West 24th-st.; references exchanged.

A LARGE, PLEASANT FURNISHED front room, with board, for gentleman and wife, in a New-England family; house first-class; good reference required. No. 217 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 135.—MRS. AUSTIN OFfers commodious floors for four or six persons, with private tables; bath-room on each floor. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, with or without private table; references exchanged. No. 62 Union-place, one door above 17th-st.

NO 77 EAST 14TH-ST., (NEW NO. 113) One entire second floor to let, with or without private table; also, rooms on third floor; house first-class; references exchanged.

NO. 104 WEST 42D-ST.—TO LET, WITH first-class board, a large, handsomely furnished front room, to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. References exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST 24TH-ST.—TO LET, TWO very pleasant rooms, with large closets, for light housekeeping.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY WILL let, to gentlemen, furnished rooms without board. Inquire at No. 112 East 18th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM TO SUIT one gentleman. Apply as No. 129 2d-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

NO. 45 EAST 10TH-ST.—TWO HANDSOMEly furnished rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife; also, rooms for two single gentlemen.

NO. 40 EAST 19TH-ST.—A LARGE, HANDsomely furnished second story front room, with first-class board. References exchanged.

NO. 74 (NEW NUMBER) LEXINGTON-av.—Two rooms to let on second floor, with or without board; private family.

THIRD HOUSE FROM UNION-SQUARE. —Rooms without board for gentlemen only, at No. 18 East 17th-st., between Union-square and 5th-av.

TWO ROOMS ADJOINING TO LET— With or without board, reasonable. Apply at No. 76 West 11th-st.

NO. 4 EAST 10TH-ST., ONE DOOR FROM 5th-av.—Third floor, three rooms en suite, complete, to let with private cable only.

NO. 14 ST. MARK'S-PLACE—CHOICE OF pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms.

NO. 72 WASHINGTON-SQUARE, SOUTH —To let, a furnished back parlor, with bath-room attached, without board.

A LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET for one or two gentlemen. No. 202 East 26th-st., near 3d-av., second floor.

SEVENTEENTH-ST.—ELEGANT ROOMS without board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

NO. 412 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANTLY furnished rooms on second story, for a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—TO LET, WITHout board, a handsome suite of parlors, first floor, including bath, &c., overlooking Madison-square.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A few sewing girls to lodge. Call at No. 248 West 17th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NO. 201 WEST 14TH-ST.—FOUR GENTLEmen can be accommodated with fine rooms, and board at the late residence of Mr. John N Genin.

TO LET—NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—FURNISHED rooms and bedrooms with or without board; reference required.

A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent to one gentleman, without board, at No. 13 East 15th-st.

NO. 27 MADISON-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS with first-class board.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AGENTS WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
TO SELL THE
"EMINENT WOMEN OF THE AGE."

An octavo volume of 630 pages, containing 47 newly-written sketches by Messrs. Parton, Greeley, Higginson, Tilton, Winter, Abbott, Prof. Hoppin, Mrs. E. C. Stanton, Fanny Fern, Grace Greenwood, &c. Illustrated with 14 excellent Steel Engravings. The New-York *Evening Post* says of the book: "It deserves and will obtain an immense sale." For descriptive circular, reference, &c., address S. M. BETTS & CO., Hartford, Conn.

N. B.—One of the firm can be seen this day, Nov. 12, at No. 5 Barclay-st., New-York.

A LEADING CLOTH HOUSE WISHES to engage for next year several experienced salesmen, who can sell at least one hundred thousand dollars each. With men having an established reputation, liberal arrangements will be made. Address Box No. 1,783 New-York Post Office, giving references and amount, location and character of trade.

MANUFACTURING.—WANTED $20,000. A special or general partner in an established and paying business. Goods class among the first stapes of the country. Factory located near this City. Address MANUFACTURER, Station A.

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED WITH $75,000 capital, in a jobbing house in this City; a thriving and profitable business. A line addressed to SUCCESS, Box No. 210 *Times* Office, will meet with attention.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE BLANKETS.—HORSE BLANKETS and lap robes, all styles; halters, rosettes, fine whips, &c.; the best goods in the market, at low prices.
MAGNUS BROTHERS,
No. 1:4 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF LONG TAIL BAY horses, 15¾ hands high, very stylish; warranted sound and kind. Also, phaeton, double harness, lady's and gentleman's saddles. Apply to J. S. CODDINGTON & CO., No. 27 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE—THREE CANADIAN PONIES, from 5 to 7 years, sound and kind; 14½ hands; will suit grocery, butcher, baker, or any kind of light work; must be sold cheap; wagon and harness. Call at No. 68 7th-av.

FOR SALE—A HORSE, WAGON AND HARness; horse 8 years old, pony build; light business wagon; all in good order. Can be seen at No. 97 Monrosse-av., Williamsburg.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES, COAL-CART AND harness; sold separate or together; just from the country. Can be seen at 434 East 16th-st. Inquire for JAMES GORDON.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD YOUNG HORSES; one at $225, the other at $100, working together or single. Inquire at No. 271 Av. B.

FOR SALE CHEAP—SPAN OF HORSES OR single; double harness and dirt-truck. Inquire at No. 445 West 16th-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT RUTHERFORD PARK, N. J.

The choice plots of the MOUNT RUTHERFORD COMPANY are AT THE DEPOT; no walking, no time lost; and they are sold only at PRIVATE SALE to desirable parties.

For maps, terms, &c., apply to BLAUVELT & OGILBY, No. 157 Broadway; CHARLES BLAKISTON, No. 26 Liberty-st., Agents for the Company; or to R. H. BARROWS, General Superintendent, Rutherford Park, N. J.

FOR SALE—AT LONG BRANCH, N. J., ON THE most eligible part of the shore, a MARINE VILLA and FARM of 42 acres. The main residence is beautifully and substantially built of the best material and filled in with brick. An excellent Farmer's cottage, complete and spacious barns, and splendidly finished stables, kitchen garden, two flower gardens, ice house, bathing-houses, croquet lawn, and several conveniences and convenience that can be required or expected in a first-class sea-side residence. Apply to Mr. MATHEWS, Solicitor, Nos. 31 and 33 Wall-st., or to Mr. JACOB W. MORRIS, Long Branch.

RARE CHANCE FOR A SMALL NEIGHborhood of first-class people desiring a beautiful and healthy location in Connecticut, near to New-York, and overlooking the Sound; land divided to suit; price low and terms easy, conditional on erection of genteel residences. Address M. E. MEAD, Darien Depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND cottages, of great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cross sts., 1 to 4 P. M.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE and country seat of 8 acres; price $20,000. Particulars sent by E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

SOMERVILLE, N. J.—SPLENDID COUNTRY seat and farm to be sold at auction, by A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER, See auction column.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., ABOVE 34TH-ST., A fall size brown-stone house, at $80,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, CAPITALISTS and Warehouse men.—For sale, a large, substantial brick building, 70x140 feet, covering the entire lot, and having five rooms, suitable for storage warehouse, or any manufacturing business, directly on the East River, with a water front. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE—ON 57TH-ST., south side, about 360 feet west of 5th-av., on Columbia College leases, on terms very much more prontiable than freehold property. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 682 Broadway.

FOR SALE—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, if you want the four-story English basement house No. 110 East 38th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., 18 feet wide and in good order. For permits, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET AND FOR SALE AT CARMANSVILLE, Washington Heights, and Fort Washington, furnished and unfurnished, improved and unimproved property, to suit all customers. A. B. MILLS, Agent, No. 35 John-st., first floor.

$25,000 FOR TWO DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop brick houses, 16.9x45x30; liberal terms, modern improvements, fine order. The houses Nos. 142 and 4, 94th-st., near 7th-av. Apply at No. 10 West 46th-st., before 11 and after 4.

FOR SALE—FIRST HOUSE EAST OF MADison-av. in 44th-st.; is new, and a gem in every way; will be sold at market price. Apply to owner on the premises. A. W. RIKER.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 135d-st., 260 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 6, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

"I WANT TO REASON WITH THIS IPHILOSOPHER." (King Lear.)—If you can buy an acre of land in Flatbush,

THE COMMUNIPAW ABATTOIR.

Description of the Mammoth Slaughter-House—How the Animals are Prepared for Market.

The intense interest and anxiety which recently filled the public mind in relation the alarming cattle disease, which swept over many of the Northern and Western States with fearful violence, give interest to the following account of the mode of preparation for market, at the Communipaw Abattoir, of the meats which constitute so important a part of our daily food:

"The New-Jersey Stock-yard and Market Company" is an organization which was incorporated in 1866, upon a paid-up capital of $500,000. Its active officers are H. R. PAYSON, Esq., formerly of Chicago, President, and ISAAC FREESE, Esq., of New-Jersey, Superintendent. Its buildings and stock-yards, which cover fifteen acres of ground, were commenced in May, 1866, and finished on Oct. 17 of the same year, at which time its business began. The corporation is the largest of the kind in this country, and probably second to none in the world. Its distinctive feature is that the business is here prosecuted in its various branches, while similar institutions make specialties of only portions of it.

The principal attractions for the non-professional observer are centred in the main building, which is a two-story structure, 400 feet in length and ninety feet in breath, with four wings of corresponding height, each sixty feet long and thirty feet wide. The building is provided with a twelve-horse power steam engine, which performs a variety of work, including the operation of quantities of shafting extending through the entire building, by means of which the hoisting is accomplished.

The beef department is located on the first floor of this immense structure, and is so arranged that the slaughter and dressing of 1,000 beeves can be consummated in a single day by the united labor of but from sixty to seventy men. It has thirty-two boxes or meat-rooms, which will contain in the aggregate 1,500 dressed carcasses. The average time consumed in the slaughter and dressing of a steer is surprisingly brief, being but from ten to twelve minutes, and the process, though not inviting to a fastidious sensibility, is worthy of attention.

Preparatory to the slaughter, a number of the cattle are driven from the yards to smalls pens at the rear of the building, in convenient proximity to the shafting. When ready to commence work, the end of a strong rope, leading to a winch or hoisting apparatus connecting with the shafting, is attached to a hind leg of the animal, and the machine being thrown into gear, the victim is quickly drawn into position, and suspended at an altitude which leaves the lower jaw pressing heavily upon the floor, and the horns thrown back upon the shoulders. While in this helpless condition, a long, sharp knife is drawn swiftly across the throat, two strokes generally sufficing to sever the neck to the vertebral column, cutting jugular and windpipe in twain. A large volume of blood instantly gushes from the wound, with a rapidity and force greatly increased by the pendant position of the body. By means of pipe, hose and water, the blood is washed away as soon as it touches the floor, thereby greatly enhancing the cleanliness of the place. Large quantities of pure, fresh water are used during the operation of dressing, and the carcasses are scrupulously cleansed and guarded from contact with dirt.

This mode of killing is considered by the Company and other experts the most humane, as well as the most speedy yet adopted, and, as such, it commends itself to favorable consideration. The method of "ye olden time" was, to first stun the animal by heavy blows from some ponderous instrument, and then cut the throat before suspending the body, but it proved objectionable in several ways, and unnecessary torture was frequently inflicted. The new method obviates these objections, and conduces to speedy death after the fatal stroke. The steers which we saw slaughtered in this manner evinced a far less degree of suffering than we had anticipated, and it is quite doubtful if sensation remains a quarter of a minute after the incision is made.

A good-sized steer will weigh, when alive, about 1,600 pounds, and a small one about 1,000 pounds. The carcasses, in dressing, undergo a "shrinkage" of about forty per cent., from sixty to ninety pounds of which is chargeable to the hides. There is, however, but little waste, the meat being trucked to market, the hides to the tannery and dealers, the hoofs to the glue factory, and the refuse converted into grease, the blood alone being discarded.

The Western and Southwestern States supply the majority of the cattle, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Missouri and Texas furnishing the largest number. They are transported in herds of from sixteen to five hundred in number, in cars containing sixteen each, and there is no distinction as to the quality of the flesh of those from the different localities. The abattoir is supplied from yards covering an area of twelve acres, and capable of "yarding" considerably more than 10,000 cattle. At the present time these yards are occupied by about 2,000 beeves.

The hog department, located upon the second floor of the main building and wings, is the most animated portion of the establishment; yet, with all its noise and excitement, well systematized. That portion which is in the main building is used principally as a hanging-room, and is arranged to accommodate 2,000 dressed hogs. The wing portion is the lively part. A gallery, or loft, at the rear end of each wing, has a pen in its centre of a capacity to hold about twenty hogs, and is flanked by smaller pens, one on each side; and those, in turn, are flanked by massive framework, around the top of which, in form an arc, runs a strong iron rod, commencing at the small pens, on either side, and terminating at the scalding troughs, which are intended for six hogs at a scalding. Each trough is provided with an iron grating, or elevator, worked by two levers, and used to throw the hogs from the trough to the cleaning board, which is an inclined, oblong platform, about three feet wide, leading to the hanging-room. Each side of the cleaning board is provided with narrow platforms, between two and three feet below its surface, and running its entire length; on these the men engaged in the operation are stationed in a manner which will be made apparent.

The process is wonderfully complete and rapid. A number of the hogs being driven from the large to a small, or close pen, a selection is made, and a small chain being attached to its hind legs, it is hoisted to the iron rod, squealing and struggling with characteristic vigor and obstinacy. The "sticker" then inflicts the fatal stab in the throat, and the hog is slid along the rail toward the scalding-trough, to make room for others; and ere this one is dead, it has been joined by about a dozen of its companions. When life is extinct, the "scalders" immerse the body in the scalding water of the trough. Presently it is thrown upon the cleaning board by means of the grating and levers. Here it is seized by the "bristlers," who quickly but carefully select the desirable bristles, which are largely used in the manufacture of brushes, and then pass it along to the "scutlers," who, with an oddly-fashioned scraper, remove the worthless bristles and scurf, and hand the body over to the "shavers," who, with sharp knives perform the duty indicated by their expressive appellation, and pass the body on to the "gamblers," who make incisions in the gamble joints, inserting the "gambles," or wooden spreaders, which are about two feet in length, and then pass the animal along to the "head-cleaner," whose task is the most difficult of all. The head being cleaned, the carcass falls into the hands of the "gutter," by whom it is disemboweled and washed. When the operation is complete the body is placed in proper position in the hanging-room.

The gang of men required for the process of slaughtering and dressing hogs numbers thirty, all told, and can subject from 100 to 120 hogs to the complete process per hour, or from 1,000 to 1,200 per day. This department can work six gangs, capable of "handling" from 6,000 to 7,000 hogs *per diem*, or upward of 35,000 per week. A large live hog will weigh about 350 pounds; a small one, about 120; and in the process above described they undergo a "shrinkage" of about 20 per cent. The swine slaughtered here come almost entirely from the Western States—Ohio taking the lead, but Iowa, and even Nebraska, sending very many. This is the dull season, March, April, October, November and December being the busy months. The galleries are supplied from pens constructed to hold 20,000 hogs, but now occupied by only about one-sixth of that number. These pens are located upon the first and second floors of a three-story building, running transversely to the main building. Its dimensions are: Length, 580 feet, and breadth, 90 feet.

The manner of slaughtering swine as above described was adopted after a careful examination and consideration of the various other modes, ancient and modern; and is considered the best of any yet tried. The most noticeable among other methods is that of the *guillotin*, by which the swine are decapitated. This instrument is in use at Charlestown, Mass., but in no other known locality has the production of the inventive genius of old Dr. GUILLOTIN been so perverted.

The sheep department is situated upon the third floor of the last-mentioned building. No improved method has been adopted for the slaughter of sheep, and the old-fashioned way of holding by hand, tripping and cutting the throat, is still pursued. When in full blast, the Company can kill and dress about 4,000 per day. The pens, now about half full, can accommodate 10,000 sheep. A large sheep, before slaughter, will weigh about 120 pounds, and the "shrinkage," including the hide and wool, is about fifty per cent. The sheep killed here come mostly from Indiana and Ohio, but a fair quota is supplied by Jersey.

The rendering room, at the end of the main building, contiguous to the engine-room, might be designated the scientific department. Here the fat and refuse from the various slaughtering departments are converted into tallow, grease, &c. It contains eight rendering tanks, resembling in exterior appearance engine boilers placed on end. They are twelve feet in height, six feet in diameter, and hold thirty tierces each. In front they are connected by iron pipes, inserted about a third of the way down from the top, with the grease tubs; and at the rear, with the offal tubs by means of an aperture at the bottom, provided with a tight cover or door.

The process of reduction or rendering is ingenious, thorough and creditable to its inventor. The tanks are filled from the top with fat, or refuse, as the case may be, and a cover similar to the cylinder-head of a steam engine is placed securely over the man-hole, through which the tanks are filled. Steam is then introduced with sufficient force to permeate the mass and cook it. After the cooking the steam is condensed and passed off, and cold water is then turned on to reduce the heat. The foul air is forced through iron tubes to a furnace, from which it is transmitted through a lofty chimney to the atmosphere in a state of original purity. The grease, which rises to the surface of the water, is drawn off by means of the pipes leading to the grease tubs, and the residuum is passed through the bottom aperture into the offal tubs, the fluid portion being carried through iron pipes running 250 feet out into the bay, where it is commingled with the tide waters, while the offal is laden upon boats to be conveyed up the Hackensack River and converted into a fertilizer for the soil. A good average steer will produce about 100 pounds of "rough fat," or 70 pounds of tallow, and an average hog about four pounds of lard and half a pound of grease.

The average market consumption of New-York per week is, of beeves, about 5,500; of swine, about 21,000; of sheep and lambs, about 22,000. The capacity of the Communipaw Abattoir for slaughtering, according to the foregoing description, is, of beeves, from 6,000 to 7,000; of swine, upward of 35,000; and of sheep, upward of 25,000. Thus we have the astonishing fact that, notwithstanding the enormous demand, the whole New-York market consumption could be supplied by a single institution.

A journey to and an inspection of this immense establishment is entertaining and instructive, and cannot fail to command the interested attention of those "who thirst after knowledge." We would not recommend the ladies to essay the tour; but the men will find the trip healthful, pleasant and requiring but a brief outlay of time for its accomplishment.

The Labor Exchange.

Emigration to New-York has not for the past few months been so great as at the corresponding months of previous years, owing to the Cunard line of steamers landing, weekly, thousands of passengers at Boston. More Swedes and Danes and less Irish have arrived this year than were expected. At present there is a great demand for skilled laborers and mechanics in the Southern States. The Superintendent of the Labor Exchange receives daily orders for families from landed proprietors in North and South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky. Emigrants, however, have a prejudice to the Southern States, because the wages are small, and unfavorable accounts are circulated relative to the position and prospects of the present settlers.

The following extracts from a letter written by a gentleman connected with the Emigration Society of Newbury, Pomaria County, S. C., to Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, General Superintendent of Board of Emigration, New-York, is of interest, as showing the class of laborers desired in the South, their remuneration and prospects:

"We wish a large number of peasant families in our district for farm labor the ensuing year, and would be prepared now to receive several families if they can be obtained, so that they might enter upon their duties preparatory thereto. We want, however, those only who are accustomed to labor, and who will never disappoint the employer or themselves.

I brought out several in May last who were not accustomed to labor, and hence with them our enterprise has not been successful, while the present families, accustomed to labor, have given universal satisfaction, and are themselves pleased.

The inducements we offer to emigrants are not so great as those offered North and West, as we are not able, in our present condition, to pay more than $10 per month for able-bodied men and $5 to $7 for females, with rations, or a proportionate increase if the emigrant prefers to furnish his own rations.

We pay all transportation expenses as a loan, to be refunded by the emigrant, without interest, in cases where they are not able to pay their own expenses.

Most of the families purpose for the next year, as an inducement to the emigrant, to give him, instead of money wages, an interest in the crop, viz: one-third of all he produces upon the land cultivated by his labor, the employer furnishing all stock and implements, and the laborer having no expense save his living, and this advance him till the crop is brought into market.

The permanence of the employment is another feature of inducement, as all laborers are employed during the entire year. I have now a family of laborers who are with me three years for one-third my crop, and they are contented and happy.

Send, on those conditions, any number of families you please, but send none but Protestants, for Catholics, having no church for themselves, are not satisfied here."

In reply to the letter from which these extracts were taken, the Superintendent of the New-York Labor Exchange stated that Southern employers could not expect emigrants to engage with them on these conditions, not knowing the qualities of the soil or the market prices of crops. He also mentioned that it was the general opinion of emigrants that those who had gone South, since the termination of the war, have not been treated with the kindness or consideration they had been accustomed to in Europe and expected in America.

Letters from Georgia, requesting laborers, state that negroes are unfit for much manual labor; that whites are preferable for any kind of employment, except for cultivation of cotton.

Emigant girls obtain ready employment in the city; and do not appear very desirous of securing the first home that offers, if one might judge from some "chaffing" a group of young females indulged in when undergoing a cross-examination by a matron who sought help yesterday. The majority of Danes and Swedes who arrive are well supplied with cash, and rarely remain a week at the Exchange. They push westward to their friends, or to establish a better home than that they left behind.

The sanitary condition of Castle Garden is very satisfactory.

The chief officers are attentive, efficient and obliging; but there is an uncultivated staff of door-officials and underlings, who deem it part of their duty to be uncivil to the emigrant, and to exhibit a boorish indifference when asked a polite question by a visitor.

Workingwomen's National Association.

A meeting of the Workingwomen's National Association took place last evening at No. 68 Broadway. Mrs. MARY E. DAVIS took the chair, having been nominated as President by a Committee appointed at a previous meeting to nominate officers and to draft a constitution and by-laws. The question of voting on the different clauses came up, and as several were objected to, Miss VIRGINIA PENNY, who had drafted the document, rose to say she considered it uncourteous to appoint a Committee to form a constitution and then pull it to pieces.

Mrs. MCDONALD said that Miss PENNY had evidently had very little experience in politics, or criticism would not ruffle her.

Considerable discussion then ensued, and Dr. HALLOCK advised harmony.

Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS objected to the nomination of Mrs. MARY E. DAVIS as President, instead of Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, not that Mrs. DAVIS was not well fitted for the position, but because Miss ANTHONY had created the Association and was known to be devoted heart and soul to the cause of woman. The speech of Miss LEWIS was remarkably fluent and able.

Miss ELIZABETH BROWNE warmly coincided with her remarks.

Mrs. WILBUR, one of the Committee appointed, said that the reason Mrs. DAVIS had been nominated as President was, that Miss ANTHONY had distinctly stated that she was too much occupied to give attention to the work necessary.

Miss ANTHONY corroborated Mrs. WILBUR's remarks.

Miss ELIZABETH BROWNE said that the position should be offered to Miss ANTHONY, whether she wanted it or not. Miss ANTHONY was accordingly chosen President without dissent. Mrs. TOBITT, Mrs. CHARLOTTE LOZIER and Miss VIRGINIA PENNY were then chosen Vice-Presidents, Miss ELIZABETH C. BROWNE as Secretary, Mrs. FIELDS as Treasurer, and Mrs. BREWSTER, Miss FENNER, Miss JOHNS, Miss BROWNE, Mrs. BURLEIGH, Miss KIRK and Mrs. HALLOCK as Executive Committee.

Miss SUSAN JOHNS read a report of the Committee on Miss DICKINSON's late lecture in behalf of the Association. It stated that two thousand tickets had been given away in order to insure a large attendance; $473 25 had been received. The expenses were $24 50, leaving a balance of $448 75.

Thanks were presented to Miss DICKINSON, and to Mr. PETER COOPER for the use of his hall, and to Mr. JOHNSON for managing the affair.

Mr. JOHNSON said that Miss DICKINSON, at her past lectures in New-York, had sometimes made $600 and oftener less. Sometimes she made but $100 and sometimes lost money.

Miss ANTHONY proposed that committees should be appointed to investigate the prices paid for different kinds of work and the condition of the workwomen. Committees were then named for the purpose.

Miss ELEANOR KIRK proposed that $50 should be presented from the funds of the Association to Miss ANTHONY as a token of their appreciation of her services.

Miss ANTHONY emphatically negatived the motion, and it was not put to vote.

The meeting then adjourned after making Miss DICKINSON an honorary member of the Association.

Lecture in Behalf of St. Vincent's Hospital.

The large hall of the Cooper Institute was thronged last evening, by a respectable audience, who assembled to hear a lecture by Rev. W. H. ANDERDON, M. A., of Oxford, and late of the Catholic University, Dublin, in behalf of the St. Vincent Hospital, of this City. On the platform were Very Rev. Mr. STARRS, V. G., who presided; Rev. Messrs. CURRAN, QUINN, FARREL, &c. At 8 o'clock the Reverend lecturer announced that the subject of his discourse was "The Young Man of our Day." He commenced his remarks by referring to the importance of early study, and, above all, of perseverance in the duty of self-culture during the spring-time of life. He believed the youth of the present day had special disadvantages and advantages which were not experienced by their ancestors. His advantages arose from the fact that we are a very superficial people, who devote much of our energies to material progress. We have no leisure to improve our minds. But our grandfathers and grandmothers had time for a thousand things. They moved slowly. The present day was also unfavorable to the young man, on account of its being a day of great concentration of mind on commerce; and the practical effect of this is to narrow the opportunity of youth, and thus to prevent them from marking their early years by mental improvement. The precious period of youth—the spring-time of life—was especially adapted for education and self-training; hence the importance of taking advantage of the opportunities it presents. There was no education equal to that which resulted from self-culture. "You may give a boy," said he, "an opportunity to learn, but, to make it effective, he must take advantage of the opportunity." He alluded to America standing foremost among the nations for her self-educated men; for here the path of learning was open to all alike. The people of this land, he remarked, had divested themselves of the prestige and obstacles which distinguished others; they were no believers in the Divine right of kings. A young man in this country had all the facilities necessary to carry out the objects of his life. America, free and independent, with her vast material progress and those deeper and nobler powers embraced in the intelligence of her people, demands of the young man of our day that he should be faithful to his mission. The speaker then referred to WASHINGTON, FRANKLIN and LINCOLN, whom he eulogized, citing the career of FRANKLIN as an illustration of indomitable self-culture and discipline of mind. The reverend gentleman was frequently applauded during the delivery, and was listened to with marked attention throughout.

Helmbold's—A Re-Opening.

H. T. HELMBOLD, whose energy and enterprise have gained him the title of the prince of American druggists, and whose princely gift of $40,000 to help along the Democratic Party in their up-hill work of making HORATIO SEYMOUR President, has given him some notoriety in the political world, had a grand re-opening at his drug and chemical warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, last evening. With the sagacity that characterizes a shrewd business man, HELMBOLD saw in the election of Gen. GRANT, a sure guaranty of unexampled prosperity and commercial activity during the next four years, and accordingly he set to work to enlarge and beautify his premises preparatory to the "good time coming." Ever since the election, the carpenters, the gilders, and fresco painters, and artists of all descriptions have been busily at work at the warehouse adjoining the Metropolitan Hotel, and last evening the establishment was reopened to the public and a grand reception given in honor of Gen. GRANT and the success and prosperity of his administration. The doors were thrown wide open and exhuberant Republicans and disconsolate Democrats were alike invited to walk in and partake of the bounteous collation and drink the health of the new President in a bumper of champagne. There was a general acceptance of the invitation from all parties, and from 7 o'clock in the evening till 11 o'clock at night the premises were crowded with convivial guests, who, in the same breath, expressed their admiration of the new drug-store, their praises of its owner, and their entire satisfaction at the result of the Presidential election.

The new house has been enlarged to nearly double its former size, and with its new marble flooring, its gorgeous walls, frescoed ceiling, new furniture and profusion of ornaments of all kinds, presents the most beautiful drug-store to be found in America. HELMBOLD's drug-store is likely hereafter to become one of the attractions of the metropolis, and it furnishes a good example of what energy and enterprise, combined with liberal advertising, will accomplish for a business man.

Promotion of the Ministry Among Young Men.

The friends of the New-York Educational Society attended in ample and encouraging numbers at St. Paul's Church, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-second-street, last evening, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Society. The exercises were varied and entertaining, and were intended to advance the interest in the object of the Society, which is to endow young men desirous of becoming ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church with means by which to obtain a theological education.

Several members of the clergy were present. Mr. OLIVER HOYT presided. The Rev. A. S. HUNT, secretary of the society, read a report, in which he announced that the society was organized at the Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1862; that since then twenty-three young men had been aided by it, and were now doing active and zealous service in the ministerial profession. According to the constitution, no young man can receive over $400, or over $100 in a year, while he is being educated. This is sufficient, however, to pay all expenses while at seminary.

The Society was represented to be possessed of $293 23, in funds, with a pledge of receiving $211 in addition. Eloquent and effective appeals were made in behalf of the Society by Rev. Dr. NADAL, of the Madison Theological Seminary, Hon. C. C. NORTH and Bishops SIMPSON and JANES, each of whom addressed the gathering at considerable length. The result was the contributing of upward of $700 to aid the Society. The meeting soon after adjourned.

Annual Meeting of the Third-avenue Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the Third-avenue Railroad Company was held yesterday afternoon at its depot on Third-avenue and Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth streets, Mr. HENRY R. REMSEN in the chair. The annual report was read by the President, showing that twenty-two millions of passengers had been carried during the past year, an increase of two millions over 1867; the Company employs 1,475 horses and 186 cars, running at intervals of one minute during the day; it uses 475 bushels of corn and ten tons of hay per diem, grinding and cutting the whole upon its premises; it has recently purchased the block bounded by Third-avenue, Sixty-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, for increased stable facilities. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Directors—Robert Squires, William Remsen, William A. Darling, Henry R. Remsen, Henry Hart, Wilson G. Hunt, Maltby G. Lane, Clarkson N. Potter, Peter McMartin, John B. Hobby, William J. Valentine, Sylvanus S. Riker, Sylvester R. Comstock. Inspectors—J. L. Worth, S. E. Darling, J. L. Everett.

German Republican General Committee.

The Executive Committee of the German Grant and Colfax Campaign Club, of this City, held a stated meeting at headquarters, Raefle's Hotel, No. 23 Third-avenue, Tuesday night. It was unanimously resolved to continue this organization as a permanent representative body of the German Republicans of the City of New-York, and to take, henceforth, the name of "German Republican General Committee." It was further

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the action of the Republican General Committee and of the Union League Club, in taking measures for the purpose of ferreting out and bringing to punishment the enormous frauds notoriously committed at the last national election.

Resolved, That we call upon all German Republicans to aid and assist these bodies in their undertaking, by reporting all facts concerning fraudulent naturalization or fraudulent voting which may have come to their knowledge, to Dr. FRED. SCHUTZ, of No. 216 West Thirty-sixth-street, who will transmit all such documents to the Investigating Committee of the Union League Club.

Butchers' Hide and Melting Association.

A convocation of jolly butchers was held yesterday afternoon at the new slaughter-house erected at the foot of Forty-fourth-street, East River. The occasion was the celebration of the completion and the formal opening of the building, which is 280 feet long and 73 wide. The arrangements for slaughtering cattle and disposing of their hides and tallow, are exceedingly complete. The building is three stories high, and occupies an admirable site. In 1836 the Association was organized, and purchased twenty-two lots in this locality, at $250 a lot. The edifice which has been erected there cost $100,000. The President of the Association is JOHN M. SEAMAN; the Secretary, JOSEPH W. CHURCH, and the Treasurer, WM. LALOR. The architect of the building is HENRY FRENDACH; the mason, SAMUEL H. COMBS and the carpenters HENNESSY and GIBSON. A bountiful collation was prepared for the invited guests, who were present in great numbers. After it had been disposed of, addresses were made by Mr. SAM'L P. PATTERSON, who presided; PETER COOPER, GEO. B. LINCOLN, President of the Board of Health; HENRY FRENDACH, and others. The company separated after having inspected the building and pronounced it exceedingly well adapted for the purpose for which it was built.

The Fund for the Sufferers by the Recent Earthquake.

The following amounts have been received in aid of the sufferers by the earthquake in Peru and Ecuador:

Heretofore acknowledged	$25,066 48
Mrs. L.	1 00
Through Brown Bros., William Mackay	50 00
White, Sheffield & Co.	50 00
Through Dabney, Morgan & Co., Ignacio Gomez, Minister of Nicaragua and Honduras	100 00
Through Duncan, Sherman & Co., C. F. Fellows	10 00
W. R. M., (for Peru.)	25 00
W. R. M., (for Ecuador,)	25 00
Two ladies, (anonymous,)	10 00
Through R. C. Ferguson, Howland & Aspinwall	500 00
Total	$25,837 48

A. B. MEDINA, Secretary of Legation.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

PASSING BOGUS CHECKS.—CHARLES H. BOLDT, a German, residing at No. 155 West Twenty-fifth-street, was arrested last evening by Officer RANDALL, of the Fifteenth Precinct, upon two complaints preferred by CHARLES KUPFER and LEOPOLD SANDS. He passed upon them checks for $39 and $36, respectively, on the National Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, signed by D. SEILS, which, when presented at the bank, were found to be worthless, the pretended maker having no account there. The prisoner will be taken before Justice DODGE this morning.

FORGERY.—Last evening the Tenth Precinct Police arrested WM. OHLENDORF, a brewer, doing business at No. 47 Chrystie-street, upon a charge of forgery made by ALEXANDER COCKOROFF, of No. 120 Broadway. It is stated that on the 15th of June the prisoner paid to HOFFMEISTER a note payable to his own order at the Mechanics' Bank, New-Haven, for $180, and purporting to be signed by HENCH & Co. This note passed into the hands of COCKOROFF, in the regular course of business, and when due and presented for payment was declared to be a forgery. It is asserted, also, that a large number of these fraudulent notes are in circulation. The prisoner was locked up in the Eldridge-street Station-house, and will be taken before Justice SHANDLEY this morning.

AN OVERBURDENED DRUNK.—Last evening, an officer of the Fourteenth Precinct found a man lying dead drunk in Grand-street. When taken to the Station-house and searched, he was found to have on his person $500 in seven-thirty bonds and $225 in money and also a valuable case of surgical instruments. He is probably a physician, but was too drunk to give any account of himself.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE.—SARAH FRANK, of No. 98 Forsyth-street, last evening caused the arrest of HENRY OBER, a cabinet-maker, of No. 99 Norfolk-street, who, she states, entered her room about two weeks since, and saying that he was a physician from Bellevue Hospital who had been sent to make a medical examination of her person, threw her upon the bed and attempted to outrage her. He was locked up at the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT OF THE GREAT FIGHT.—It was rumored last evening that the prize-fight between WORMALD and O'BALDWIN was arranged to take place this morning at a sporting house in Amity-street, and Capt. CAFFREY detailed a number of men to keep watch of the roughs. It was also rumored at a later hour that WORMALD had forfeited the stakes and that consequently the great fight was again "off."

ARREST FOR ILLEGAL VOTING.—Detectives from Philadelphia arrived here a few days since, having a bench warrant for one MICHAEL FITZGERALD, who is alleged to have been concerned in the frauds upon the ballot-boxes in that city at the October election. After a protracted search the detectives failed to find their man, who was, however, arrested last evening by Roundsman PICKETT, of the Eighth Precinct, at No. 124 Prince-street, and was at once sent to Philadelphia.

EXPLOSIONS.—At 5 o'clock last evening a kerosine lamp exploded in the turning shop of J. HELDHEIMER, on the third floor of No. 142 Attorney-street, causing an alarm of fire, but no damage was done.... At 7 P. M. an air-tight furnace in the iron foundry No. 511 East Seventeenth-street exploded, slightly injuring JOHN HALL, one of the workmen. No damage was done to the building.

AN AFFRAY.—Yesterday afternoon JAMES SHAY and WILLIAM JOHNSON had an altercation at the Hudson River Railroad Freight Depot, and SHAY struck his opponent on the head with a hod, injuring him severely. SHAY was locked up in the Fifth Precinct Station-house.

BURGLARY.—Tuesday night burglars effected an entrance into the pawnshop corner of Bowery and Delancey-street, and thoroughly ransacked the premises. They made their exit unobserved with a number of pistols and other articles, all valued at $500. No arrests have been made, nor has any of the property been recovered.

The arrivals at the principal hotels in the City yesterday were as follows: Gov. R. R. Scott; Hon. F. A. Sawyer, and Gen. J. H. Harrison, of South Carolina, are at the Astor House. Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Lieut.-Commander Terry, of the United States Navy; Ben. Field, of Albion; Lieut.-Commander Clarke, of the United States Navy; B. W. Merrill, of Cuba, and Commander Wright, of the United States Navy, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. J. W. Doane, of Chicago, and Hon. H. T. Caswell, of Troy, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

NEW-JERSEY.

ACCIDENTS ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—At Denville, on Tuesday morning, a brakeman on a coal train on the Morris and Essex Railroad was run over and instantly killed. He fell between the cars, twenty of which then passed over him. His body was horribly mangled....An accident also occurred yesterday morning on this railroad, caused by the negligence of a flagman. Shortly after the 7 A. M. train had started for Newark, it was discovered that a large number of cattle were being driven over the Grove-street crossing. The engineer of the locomotive thought that if he slowed the train he might be thrown off the track. He accordingly dashed through the drove at full speed, tossing the quadrupeds in all directions and killing five of them.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—The Court of Sessions of Hudson County was held yesterday. On the bench were Judge RANDOLPH and Justices STURGES, QUAIFE and BOHNSTEDT. A hod-carrier named JOSEPH LEONARD, residing at Hoboken, was charged with having, in October last, beaten his wife, and threatened to kill her and the children. He was intoxicated at the time of the committal of the offence. He was discharged on giving $200 bail to keep the peace for twelve months. JOHN GREENE, a peddler, was acquitted of a charge of having stolen $3, the property of MARGARET CALLAGHAN, No. 330 South Eighth-street, Jersey City. Another boy, named BOWE, had already pleaded guilty to that larceny.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—GUSTAVUS SCHEIVAL and CALEB SCHWITZER, of New-York, were arrested in Hoboken, by United States Detective APPLEGATE, on suspicion of counterfeiting. On being searched at the Police Station, 180 bogus 25-cent pieces and a large quantity of other counterfeit money were found upon them. Counterfeit $5 bills of the St. Nicholas Bank, of New-York, were also found in their possession. The prisoners were given into the custody of the United States Marshal at Newark.

SCALDING ACCIDENTS.—A boy named ALFRED PUMKE, residing with his parents at No. 61 Essex-street, Jersey City, was fatally scalded on Monday by boiling water, which accidentally fell upon him by the upsetting of a kitchen boiler. So severe were his injuries that he died yesterday....Mrs. REED, a lady residing in South Fifth-street, Jersey City, was severely injured on Tuesday, also by hot water from a kettle, which was by some means overturned in her kitchen.

ARRESTED FOR PERJURY.—CHARLES W. CORDUAN was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice CUTTER, of Jersey City, on a charge of having committed perjury before Justice BEDFORD, on the first of May last. CORDUAN, it is alleged, swore falsely that a man named JACOB SONEY had stolen property from him. The prisoner was admitted to bail to appear for trial.

PETTY THIEVING.—A man named CHARLES LUTHIAN was found in Hoboken on Tuesday in possession of ten or twelve geese. How he obtained them he could not satisfactorily explain, and he was therefore locked up until an owner could be found for the bipeds.

MURDER TRIAL.—THOMAS REILLY, who is charged with the murder of his wife sometime in August last, will be put upon trial to-day in the Hudson County Court, Judge BEDLE presiding.

NEW FIRE COMPANY.—The Common Council of Bergen City have sanctioned the organization of a fire company, to be known as the Steam Fire Company No. 3.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11—11:15 A. M.
Consols open at 94⅜ for both money and the account.
United States Five-twenties 74¼.
Railway Stocks open quiet at the following quotations:

Illinois Centrals	96⅛
Erie	27
Atlantic and Great Western	38⅝

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 11—11:15 A. M.
COTTON—The market is tending down. The following are the opening quotations:

Middling Uplands	11d.
Middling Orleans	11¼d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.
The shipments of Cotton from Bombay to the 6th inst., since the last report, have been 3,000 bales.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
Tallow, 52s. 3d. ₩ cwt.

HAVRE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
COTTON—The market is dull and unchanged. There have been transactions to-day in Cotton afloat and to arrive at 125f. ₩ cwt. for Low Middling.

ANTWERP, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
Petroleum is firmer and higher at 52½f. for Standard White.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11—1:20 P. M.
The following are the quotations of American Securities at this hour:

United States Five-twenty Bonds easier	73⅞
Erie Shares	26⅞
Illinois Centrals	96⅛

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 11—1:20 P. M.
COTTON—The market is flat; prices have declined a fraction, and are now quoted as follows:

Middling Uplands	10⅞d.@11d.
Middling Orleans	11⅛d.@11¼d.

The sales of the day have fallen short of the estimate made at the opening and will not exceed 8,000 bales.
PROVISIONS—The market is firm.
PRODUCE—Common Resin, 5s. 6d. ₩ cwt. Tallow steady at previous prices.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11—Evening.
The following are the closing prices made at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	94⅜
Consols for account	94⅜
United States Five-twenties quiet and steady at	74
Illinois	96⅛
Eries	26⅞

The stock market closed steady.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
United States Five-twenties 78⅞@79 for the old issue.

FRANKFORT, Wednesday, Nov. 11—Evening.
United States Five-twenty Bonds closed at 78⅞ for the issue of 1862.

PARIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
Bourse strong; Rentes, 75f. 95c.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Nov. 11—Evening.
COTTON—The market closed dull and unchanged.
The sales to-day have been 8,000 bales.
BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat has declined to 12s. 4d. ₩ cental. Other articles unchanged.
PRODUCE—Spirits Petroleum has advanced to 28s. ₩ cwt.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11—Evening.
Linseed Oil, £28 10s. ₩ ton. Spirits Turpentine has advanced to 29s. 6d. ₩ cwt.
Other articles are unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
Exchange on New-York in limited supply and firm at unchanged rates. FLOUR declining; Medium grades are in fair demand for shipment; Choice quiet; Spring Extras, $4 75@$6 62½. WHEAT moderately active at a decline of 2c.@2½c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 17@$1 20; No. 2 at $1 09½@$1 10; since 'Change at $1 09⅝. CORN active at a decline of ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at 79c.@79½c.; No. 2 at 72c.@75c. OATS more active at a decline of ⅝c.; sales of No. 1 at 48c. RYE firmer and steady at an advance of ½c.@1c.; sales of No. 1 at $1 05½@$1 08; No. 2 at $1 02. BARLEY in fair demand at a decline of 2c.@3c.; sales of No. 2 at $1 43; rejected at $1 20@$1 25; samples on the track at $1 40@$1 55. WHISKY dull at 95c. PROVISIONS quiet and tame. New MESS PORK offered at $24 50; Ordinary, $24; Dry Salted Shoulders, 11c.; Sweet Pickled Hams, 14c.; Green, 11½c.; Green Sides, 10½c.; New and Old Lard, 15½c.@16c.; Plain Mess Beef, $13 50. BEEF CATTLE active and in fair demand at an advance of 15c.@25c.; Butchers' and Packers' Stock, $4 37½@$5 25; Medium Steers, $5 50@$6. LIVE HOGS quiet; Common, $6 60@$7 20; Fair to Choice, $7 @$8. FREIGHTS dull and nominal. RECEIPTS to-day—5,500 bbls. Flour, 34,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 35,000 bushels Oats, 14,000 bushels Rye, 4,500 bushels Barley, 12,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 23,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 15,000 bushels Oats, 2,400 bushels Rye, 5,500 bushels Barley, 2,000 Live Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 11.
FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 3,100 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White and $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT in limited demand; sales of 2,200 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 55; 1,000 bushels Extra Milling do. at $1 60; 400 bushels Amber State at $1 82½, and 1,600 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 80. CORN scarce and firm; sales of 300 bushels No. 1 at $1 08. OATS held at 67c. for Western. BARLEY held at $2 10 for Up-Lake Canada, which is above the views of buyers; there is little or no demand. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $32; Shipstuffs, $26@$28; Middlings, $36@$37 ₩ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet; Wheat, 15c.; Corn and Barley, 13c.; Oats, 8½c. to New-York; Lumber, $5 25 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—40,000 bushels Wheat, 10,200 bushels Barley. CANAL EXPORTS—34,000 bushels Wheat, 761,000 feet Lumber.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
TOBACCO—None in the market. COTTON nominally 21½c. FLOUR firmer and in good demand; Spring and Fall Superfine, $4 25@$5; do. Extra, $5 25@$6 50; Double Extra, $6@$8; Fancy Family, $10@$12. WHEAT unchanged; low Prime to strictly Prime Fall Red, $1 40@$1 60; Choice to Fancy, $1 70@$2; No. 2 Spring, $1 15@$1 16; No. 1, $1 18@$1 20. CORN firmer; No. 1 new, 60c.@65c.; old, 80c.@82c. OATS firmer at 49c.@53c.; Fancy, 54c. RYE firm at $1 10@$1 12. BARLEY unchanged. PROVISIONS—The last of the old stock sold to-day; Clear Sides, 18½c.@18⅝c.; Shoulders, 14c.; Choice Canvassed Hams, 18c. MESS PORK, $29 25. LIVE HOGS—The receipts were light; extra heavy, $7 25@$7 50; others range from $6@$7. LARD nominal at 16c.@18c. for tierce and keg. CATTLE dull; Medium to Choice, $3 50@$6. WHISKY unchanged. RECEIPTS to-day—2,400 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 7,500 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
COTTON tending downward; Middlings, 23¼c.; sales, 3,000 bales; receipts, 4,510 bales; exports, 7,391 bales. Gold, 135@135¼. Sterling Exchange, 144½. New-York Sight Exchange, par. SUGAR firm; Fair, 12½c.@13c.; Prime, 14½c.@14¾c.; Yellow Clarified, 15½c. MOLASSES firm; Fair, 70c.; Choice, 80c. FLOUR—Low grades are in demand; Superfine, $6 75; Treble Extra, $7 50@$8; Choice, $9@$9 50. CORN—The market is nearly bare; New, $1@$1 05. OATS firm and in light supply at 64c.@65c. BRAN in light supply at $1 25. HAY in light supply; Western, $30@$31. PORK dull and nominal at $31 50. BACON scarce and firm at unchanged rates. LARD dull; tierce, 17c.; keg, 21c. COFFEE firm and unchanged.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 55,000 bushels; Corn, 43,000 bushels; Barley, 10,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 170,000 bushels; Corn, 72,000 bushels; Oats, 26,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels. FREIGHTS unchanged. FLOUR dull; sales 200 bbls. No. 2 City Spring at $7. WHEAT inactive: Spring nominally unchanged; sales 7,500 bushels Amber Canada at $1 75. CORN quiet: sales 17,000 bushels No. 1 Western at 97c.; 20,000 bushels do., in lots, at 97c.@98. OATS firm at 60c. RYE unchanged. BARLEY dull. Other articles unchanged. HIGHWINES—Sales, 50 bbls. at $1 05.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
FLOUR firmer; Family, $7 50@$7 75. WHEAT firmer and higher; No. 1 Red, $1 80. CORN dull; Old nominally 80c.; New, 55c.@56c. RYE firmer and scarce; sales of No. 1 at $1 28. OATS quiet at 57c.@58c. BARLEY dull and nominal. COTTON dull and drooping; Middling, 22½c. TOBACCO quiet, and nothing doing. WHISKY, $1; the demand was limited; sales were reported at an advance of 5c. HOGS firmer and higher; sales at $7 25@$8, gross. MESS PORK held firm at $25. GREEN MEATS higher; sales of Shoulders at 7¼c.@7¾c.; held later at $8; sales of Clear Sides at 10½c.; Hams, 12½c. LARD dull; prime Steam, 15c. BACON Shoulders declined to 13c.@13½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17¼c.@17½c. Gold, 133¾. Exchange steady.

TOLEDO, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull; Amber declined 3c.@4c.; sales of Amber at $1 68@$1 69; No. 1 Red at $1 55; No. 2 Spring at $1 30. CORN dull and drooping; sales of No. 1 at 89c.; Michigan at 88c. OATS dull and declined 1c.; sales of No. 1 at 53c. RYE declining; sales of No. 2 at $1 07@$1 10. BARLEY—Sales of State at $1 75. RECEIPTS—2,600 bbls. Flour, 7,500 bushels Wheat, 6,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats, 15,000 bushels Rye. SHIPMENTS—3,200 bbls. Flour, 11,000 bushels Wheat, 2,800 bushels Corn, 2,200 bushels Rye.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
TOBACCO active; sales, 34 hhds.; Good Lugs to Manufacturing Leaf, $8 50@$15. LIVE HOGS active; slaughtering has been renewed, and 1,500 were killed to-day; sales at $7 25@$7 50, gross. Superfine FLOUR, $5 50@$6. WHEAT, $1 75@$1 80. CORN—New, 60c.@65c. OATS, 55c.@55c. RYE, $1 25. MALT—Spring, $2 25@$2 35. BARLEY—Spring, $1 75@$2. BACON—Shoulders, 13½c.@14c.; Clear Rib Sides, 18c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c. LARD—New, 16c. COTTON, 21¼c.@21½c.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
COTTON dull; nominally at 25c. for Middling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull and nominal; Prime to Choice, $2@$2 20; Good, $1 35@$1 75. CORN dull; New White, 75c.@85c.; Yellow, 90c.@92c. OATS dull at 70c. RYE dull and nominal. MESS PORK active, at $29. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 17¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c.; Shoulders, 14c. LARD dull at 18c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Nov. 11.
COTTON—Receipts to-day, 1,500 bales; shipments, 1,500 bales. FLOUR, $5 50@$12. CORN—Shelled, 90c.@95c. OATS, 58c. HAY, $26. MESS PORK, $28@$28 50. LARD, 17c.@19c. BACON scarce; Shoulders, 14½c.; Clear Sides, 19½c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Wednesday, Nov. 11.
SPIRITS TURPENTINE, 41½c.@42c. RESIN, $1 10 for No. 2. Crude TURPENTINE, $2 75. TAR, $2 30. PEANUTS, $2 55@$2 70.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 11.
COTTON dull and easier; sales 66 bales; Middlings, 23¼c.@23½c.; receipts, 946 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,000 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 11.
COTTON in fair demand at lower rates; sales 610 bales; receipts, 700 bales; Middlings closed at 21½c.@21¾c.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 11.
COTTON opened steady and closed dull; sales 401 bales; Middlings, 23c.; receipts, 1,844 bales; exports coastwise, 1,548 bales.

MOBILE, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 11.
COTTON quiet and easy; sales 1,800 bales; Middlings, 22½c.; receipts, 244 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 11.
Stocks dull; Pennsylvania State Fives, third issue, 108½; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25; Reading Railroad, 48¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53½; Gold, 134¼.

[Advertisement.]

Who can tell the amount of money that changed hands upon the result of the late election? It must reach millions. Who can tell the number of hats lost and won. Thousands upon thousands. A very pretty thing to bet is a hat, and, if you lose, an order on KNOX, the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, will satisfy the most fastidious in matters of fashion and elegance. Next to winning one of KNOX's hats is the pleasure of losing one to a friend. Try it. Who'll bet?

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.			
Herman	Oct. 31	Bremen	New-York.
FOR EUROPE.			
City of Paris	Nov. 14	New-York	Liverpool.
Cella	Nov. 14	New-York	London.
Hibernia	Nov. 14	New-York	Glasgow.
St. Laurent	Nov. 14	New-York	Havre.
FOR HAVANA.			
Morro Castle	Nov. 12	New-York	Havana.

Departure of Foreign Mails.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Europe, *via* Southampton and Bremen, by the *America*, close at the General Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:45 P. M.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, close at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Passengers Sailed.

Nov. 11—*In steamship Cuba, for Liverpool*—N. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Coddington, Miss M. Coddington, Miss B. Coddington, Miss F. Coddington, Miss M. F. Coddington and servant, S. C. Hastings, Mrs. W. S. Gurnee, Miss Gurnee, Miss Fannie Gurnee, Miss Grace Gurnee, Miss Bella Gurnee and servant, W. S. Gurnee, Jr., A. C. Gurnee, A. Churchman, F. E. McGarvin, P. B. Spring, H. R. Williams, C. G. Hays, J. D. Bird, E. Knox, P. Lewis, Geo. A. Burbridge, R. A. Arrowsmith, Major Forbes, Miss S. C. Saxe, Mrs. L. L. Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. F. Swift, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. L. Becker, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. H. Mussey, J. O. Bartholomew, H. Phelps, Mrs. Shorwell, Mrs. Devlin and servant, Miss Harring, C. McDonnald, J. J. V. Wanroy, Mr. and A. B. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Inglis, Charles Carroll, S. E. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. L. F. Butterworth and servant, Miss Butterworth, Miss Stevens, Mrs. Smith, child and servant, Mr. and Mrs. John Hulme, Miss Fanny Hulme, Miss M. C. Hulme, Miss A. K. Hulme, J. B. Hulme, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Macey, Miss Macey, Miss A. Macey, P. W. Jerauld, J. S. Fenton, F. Butterfield, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Sullivan, L. Benjamin, F. H. Evans, A. R. Wilkinson, W. B. Phillips, Marshall Wood.

Nov. 11—*In steamship Manhattan, for Liverpool*—A. B. Thorburn, Mrs. C. Thorburn, Miss Jane Thorburn, L. Thompson, E. E. Barlow, Mrs. Lena Hopkins, Mrs. E. C. Tomes, Miss Tomes, Miss M. Tomes, Wm. St. Laurent, Frank Ackrogd, Master T. L. Wood, Mrs. Robinson, Miss Campbell, Capt. Gregory, C. A. Roundeaw, Mrs. Pendergrast, Miss Bedan, Mrs. W. R. T. Jones, Miss Jones.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 11—*In steamship Java, from Liverpool*—Mrs. Robertson, Miss McCann, Mrs. Ganetson, Miss J. House, Mrs. G. H. Norfolk and child, Miss McVicar, Mr. Gazamtide, Miss Zamacois and servant, A. Low, Joseph Taylor, L. Guilmelli, Mr. Moilheim, Mr. Aventi, G. P. Lowney, T. S. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. Jenkins, Mr. Mendleson, Mr. French and servant, Mr. Knower and daughter, Mrs. French and 2 children, Mrs. Witherell and daughter, Mrs. Mitchell and daughter, Mr. Gates, G. S. Richards, Mr. Kischkin, Capt. Sweney, W. E. Pell, Sir C. Watson and servant, A. Jansen, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fabbri, G. M. Bayley and 2 sons, B. Foudheim, Miss M. E. Milligan, Mrs. C. Wilson, C. Ferrer, E. Craven, Wm. Tidd, Mr. Keller, F. Bogen, R. A. Jay and son, Mr. and Mrs. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. W. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Thurlow Weed and servant, W. Gardiner, Mr. Morgenstein, Mr. and Mrs. F. Sturgis, F. Wyert, Mrs. E. Hyatt, 3 children and 2 servants, Mrs. G. W. Campbell and 2 children, Mr. Mitchell, H. Hudson, Rev. Jno. Quirke, W. Crawford, J. Deidesheimer, Mr. Lake.

Nov. 11—*In steamship Cella, from London and Havre*—Mary Ann Baldwin, Edward Gibbs, Eliza Bladon, Jas. P. Fogg, Fanny Miner, George Billing, George Anthony, Anthony Culhane, Thos. Lucy, Margaret Clery, Lieut. Charles Irwin, Wilhelmine Irwin, Annie S. Irwin, Elise Mary Irwin, Wm. Jardin, Ellen Jardin, J. H. Isham, Herman Mieltsch, J. C. Delachere, George Luch, and 26 in second cabin.

In steamship Columbia, from Havana—Mrs. J. P. O'Sullivan, E. P. Hollister, S. Sadett, Thos. Richardson, Henry Kester, Lottie Cook, H. de Oleager, J. W. Meyers, John Playle, Edw. Rosell, Teresa Suarez, Maria Peralta, W. Harrison, G. S. Suley, C. P. Stephens, E. Viller, S. R. Girdler, Lizette Lefevere, Mrs. H. M. Stanley, L. Murdock.

Nov. 11—*In steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow*—A. Walker, lady and 2 children, J. Condly, Miss M. Bowie, Mrs. E. Friend, A. A. Livingston, Robt. Scott, T. Guary, D. McLead, J. Sparks and lady, Miss J. McLorley, G. R. Wing.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 43	Sun sets	4 45	Moon rises	4 24
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.					
Sandy Hook	6 05	Gov. Island	6 54	Hell Gate	8 16

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships Manhattan, (Br.,) Williams, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Saratoga, Alexander, City Point and Richmond, N. L. McCready & Co.; Fanny Cadwallader, Hazel, Baltimore, W. Dalzell; Fairbanks, Hunter, Wilmington, J. Hand; Tybee, Barstow, Galveston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; E. Clyde, Chichester, Alexandria, J. Hand; Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ships Minnehaha, (Br.,) Rogers, Londonderry, G. & J. Knox & Co.; Ironsides, Mollard, Mobile, Nesmith & Sons.

Barks W. Rathbone, Daws, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Saint Peter, Goodwin, Philadelphia, Charles H. Wright.

Brigs Gen. Marshall, Brown, Boston, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Julius, Myers, Jacksonville, I. B. Gager.

Schooners W. Barnard, Smith, Jacksonville, H. W. Loud & Co.; John Lee, Carr, Wilmington, N. L. McCready & Co.; Bay State, Seabury, Boston, Bentley, Miller & Thomas.

Sloops S. A. Green, Bretan, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.; Samsondale, Woolsey, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett & Bro.

Arrived.

Steamship Cella, (Br.,) Gleadall, London Oct. 17, and Havre Nov. 21, with mdse. and 480 passengers to Howland & Aspinwall. Had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Nov. 6, lat. 43 14 N., lon. 58 49, spoke bark Crescent, (Br.,) from Cardiff for New-York.

Steamship Java, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool Oct. 31, and Queenstown Nov. 1, with mdse. and 85 passengers to E. Cunard. Oct. 31, 2:15 P. M., passed steamship Scotia, bound in. Nov. 1, at 4:45 P. M., passed steamship City of Washington and steamship Samaria, bound E. Nov. 6, 11:45 A. M., lat. 48 4, lon. 40 23, passed an Inman steamer bound E. Nov. 7, 8 A. M., passed a 3-masted steamer bound E.

Steamship Flag, Hoffman, Fernandina, Fla., with mdse. and passengers to I. K. Roberts. Nov. 7, about 40 miles N. E. of the bar, passed steamship Georgia, bound to Fernandina: 8th, lat. 32 38, lon. 78 22, spoke brig Castilian, (of Portland,) from Havana, bound to Boston.

Steamship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana 4 ds., with mdse. and 33 passengers to Atlantic Mail Steamship Co. Experienced strong winds from the N. E., accompanied with heavy head sea nearly the entire passage.

Steamship Louisa Moore, Wallace, Newbern, N. C.

Steamship Hibernia, (Br.,) Munro, Glasgow Oct. 23, and Moville 25th, with mdse. and 210 passengers to Henderson Bros. Has had heavy westerly gales and head seas the entire passage.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Bourne, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co. with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steamship Dirigo, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Nereus, Bearse, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde.

Steamship Metis, Davis, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to J. Lorillard.

Steamship Delaware, ——, Norwich.

Bark Olivia Davis, (of Philadelphia,) Shrouds, Leghorn Sept. 2, with mdse. to order. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 10. Anchored on the Bar.

Bark Ilva, (of Cape Town,) Scheel, Port Elizabeth, Algoa Bay, E. E. A., 58 ds., with wool and hides to Chas. Luling & Co. Sept. 19, passed the Cape of Good Hope, and crossed the equator Oct. 12, in lon. 26 W. Had moderate weather the greater part of passage. Nov. 1, in lat. of Bermuda, experienced a heavy gale from the N. E., lasting 12 hours.

Bark Luigi, (Ital.,) Benfanti, Messina Sept. 28, with fruit to Slocovich & Smith. Passed Gibraltar Oct. 12. Has had heavy northerly gales for the last 20 ds.

Bark Emma, (Norw.,) Gunderson, Bordeaux Sept. 18, with mdse. to order. Anchored on the Bar.

Brig Crescent, (Br.,) Faulkner, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Hassell, Anguilla 15 ds., with salt to Jones & Lough. Oct. 27, lat. 19 30, lon. 64, experienced a heavy gale from the N. E., during which carried away jib, split foresail, and did other damage.

Schr. Pyrola, (of Boston,) Newcomb, Para 23 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to C. Ludmann & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Had heavy weather up to the southern edge of the Gulf; split sails and sprung a leak.

Schr. Kalmar, Lambert, Jacksonville 13 ds., with lumber to Gilchrist & Co.

Schr. Reno, Foster, East Machias, with lumber and lath to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Sarah W. Blake, Blake, Elizabethport, for Dighton.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Monroe, Elizabethport, for Guilford.

Schr. Excelsior, Murphy, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Marietta Smith, Preston, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. George B. Somes, Bray, Philadelphia, for Jersey City.

Schr. Northern Light, Harper, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Fannie Hammer, Vibbard, Elizabethport, for Hartford.

Schr. Frederick Hall, Paddock, Port Johnson, for Middletown.

Schr. Robert Blair, Corning, Haverstraw, for Greenpoint.

Schr. Garland, Libbey, Lepreaux, N. B., 13 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Moreo, Hale, St. Stephen's N. B., 14 ds., with laths to Gorham & Boardman.

Schr. Gem, Jones, Bordeaux Oct. 6, with mdse. to E. S. Powell. Is anchored in the Lower Bay.

Schr. Antelope, Hicks, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Joseph Strickland, Clark, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Westport, Hall, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Harriet Fuller, Fuller, Portland 5 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Balloon, Baldwin, Franklin 6 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Pioneer, (Br.,) Gilleatt, Cornwallis, N. S., 12 ds., with produce to A. & W. E. Duryea.

Schr. Amanda Powers, Robinson, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. William Doughten, Dayton, Philadelphia, for New-London.

Schr. Elmira, Creamer, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Fannie G. Griffin, Craig, New-Brunswick.

Schr. Hester, Davis, Port Jefferson.

Schr. William Edwards, Edwards, New-Haven.

Schr. Cora, Kenny, Bangor, with lumber.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Yarmouth, Smith, Yarmouth.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Lewis, Portland, Conn.

Schr. A. G. Hazard, Miner, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Fannie A. Fowler, Vernon, Haverstraw.

Schr. Ann, Abbott, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. J. L. Hess, Jones, Rondout, for New-Haven.

Schr. Triumph, Chester, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. May Day, Adams, Elizabethport, for Chelsea.

Schr. Charger, Mahan, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Osprey, Crowley, Providence.

Schr. Gaspian, Larabee, Providence.

WIND—At sunset, N. W., fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Cuba, for Liverpool; Manhattan, for do.; Saratoga, for Norfolk, &c. Ship St. Mark, for Acapulco. Barks Navesink, for Galveston; W. E. Anderson, for Beaufort, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 11—Arr. bark Merrimac, from London. Sld. from the Roads, ship Annie Fish, from Waldoboro, for New-York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 11—Arr. brig J. B. Kirby, from Philadelphia.

Sld. steamship Charleston, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 11—Passed up, brig Delaware, from Demerara; bark Northwood, from Cadiz.

Passed out, brig Water Witch, for the West Indies.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11—Cld. steamships Matanzas and Thames, for New-York; bark Halcyon, for Havre.

HOLMES' HOLE, Nov. 9.—Sailed, all before reported except the brig Amos M. Roberts; schrs. Montrose, Harriet Newell, Geo. Gilman, Montano, J. S. Lane, Louisa, George and Albert, Julia A. Rich, T. S. McLellan, L. A. May, L. Batchelder.

Arr. schrs. Transfer, Baltimore, for Boston; John Shay, Stephen Norris, Georgetown, D. C., for Boston; Abbie E. Willard, New-York, for Boston. Reports that on the morning of the 8th inst., between 4 and 5 o'clock, off Tarpaulin Cove, was run into by the schr. Phenix, (of Portland,) striking her on the port side about midships, carrying away main rigging, breaking main rail, bulwarks and eight stanchions; also injuring the after-house, and tearing the mainsail badly. The after chain bolt was drawn out, and she was run ashore in the cove with four feet of water in the hold. After stopping the leak temporarily, was assisted in getting off by the U. S. Revenue cutter Active, and assisted by the wrecking schooner Mary J. in bringing her to an anchorage at this port.

Nov. 10—Arr. schrs. Chronometer, Stonington, for Calais; Nellie Treat, Philadelphia, for Machiasport; Addie Ryerson, do., for Salem; Mary Ella, Elizabethport, for Boston; Sophia R. Johnson, Rondout for Portland; E. P. Church, Boston, for Westport; Veto, New-York, for St. Johns. Whaling brig Eunice H. Adams of Nantucket, bound out. Wind N. E.

Miscellaneous.

The New-York Submarine Company's steamer Lackawanna arrived to-day, with schr. in tow, with cotton from wreck of steamer Marmion. Capt. Faircloth, of the Marmion, came up in the Lackawanna, having had several of his ribs broken and otherwise badly injured at the time of the collision, in trying to save his firemen from the fire-room.

BOSTON, Nov. 11.—The bark Francis Boarneuf, from Ardrossan for Providence, went ashore yesterday morning on Jones' Ledge, West Bay, and lies in a bad position. An attempt to get her off will be made to-day.

PORT STANLEY, Nov. 11.—The propeller East, while entering the harbor this morning, struck the Bar, and drifted into shallow water, where she now lies hard aground. It is feared she will become a wreck. The wind is very high.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Oct. 18, schrs. Geral. Banker and Enchantress, to sail for New-York in 3 days.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Nov. 11.—The steamship City of Boston, from New-York, arrived at this port to-day.

The steamship Tripoli, from New-York, arrived at this port at 11 o'clock last night.

STAIR RODS.

If you want those that will not slip from their place, and of elegant design, in bronze, silver and gilded, ask for Mersereau's Patent, which has no springs but is simple and easily adjusted. Sold by all carpet dealers. Manufactured by

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NOS. 123 AND 125 FULTON-ST.
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EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED WELL MADE.
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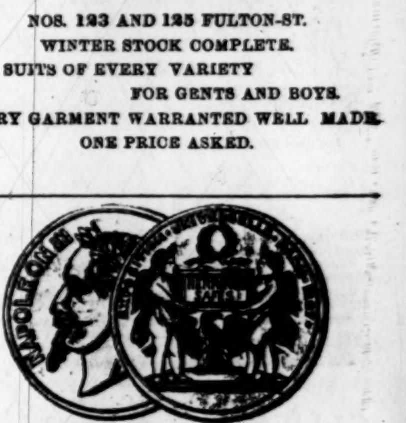

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TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.—THE VIRGO will take the place of the MONTEREY, and sail at 3 P. M. ARTHUR LEARY.